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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Wednesday—The following official communication was given out from army headquarters yesterday: In the western theater the English position near Hooge, which was captured by the Germans July 30, is, contrary to the report issued from the British headquarters, still entirely in German hands.

In the Champagne, west of Perthes and of Souain, after successful mine explosions, the Germans occupied the borders of the craters.

In the Argonne, northwest of Four-de-Paris, the German troops captured some of the French trenches, taking 60 prisoners. In a bayonet attack yesterday 4 officers, 163 men and 2 machine-guns were captured by the Germans.

In the Vosges, during the fighting on the night of Aug. 1-2, the Germans lost a small portion of a trench on Schratzmannele, between Lingekopf and Barrenkopf.

A trench on Lingekopf, which had been completely destroyed on the night of Aug. 1-2, has not been reoccupied by the German troops.

A French captive balloon, torn from its anchorage during a storm, was caught by the Germans to the northwest of Etain.

In the eastern theater of the war, in the battles about Mitau, some 500 Russian prisoners have been captured.

East of Poniewesch (35 miles southeast of Shavli) the Russians, who had been partially ejected from several of their positions, discontinued their resistance and retreated in an easterly direction.

German troops forced the road between Wobolniki and Subocz, taking 1250 prisoners and two machine-guns.

In the direction of Lomza the Germans gained ground and took some 3000 Russians.

Otherwise along the Narew front and before Warsaw, there have been only minor engagements, all of which have been favorable to the Germans.

In the southeastern war theater, German troops under the command of General Woyrsch expanded their bridge head position on the east bank of the Vistula, taking thereby 750 prisoners.

Austro-Hungarian troops under General von Koevess gained a decisive success on the west front of Ivangorod, capturing 2300 prisoners, and 32 cannon, among them 21 heavy pieces and two mortars.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army met resistance yesterday on the line of Novo Alexandria, Lejzna and Zalin, to the north of Cholm. In the afternoon the Russian line was broken to the east of Lejzna (15 miles northeast of Lublin) and north of Cholm, whereupon during the night they began to evacuate their positions on the greater part of this front. Only at some points are they offering resistance.

East of Lejzna the Germans yesterday captured 2000 prisoners. Between the Bug and Cholm on Aug. 1 and Aug. 2, 1300 Russian prisoners were captured and several machine-guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—A statement regarding operations at the Dardanelles just issued by the press says:

Gen. Ian Hamilton reports on Aug. 2 that on the right position held by the Australian and New Zealand corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches, which was beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called "Tasmania post."

The attack consisted of a bombardment of neighboring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of a trench. These sections were occupied at once.

Another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not counter-attack. At least 70 Turks were killed in and around the works.

The result has been to gain the crest of the ridge, and it has materially improved the British position in that section of the line.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Wednesday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night: There has been less activity on the part of the artillery along the whole front. In the Argonne a spirited struggle with petards and hand grenades continued throughout the day in the western section of the forest as far as the region of St. Hubert.

No modification of the front at any point has taken place. Before Vauquois the Germans exploded two mines, which caused no damage to the French troops.

An active bombardment occurred in the forest of Apremont and in the Bande-Sapt.

The afternoon report follows:

In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez, there was spirited fighting during a part of last night, in which hand grenades and bombs were largely used. On the plateau of Quennevieres and in the valley of the Aisne yesterday saw rather violent artillery exchanges. Soissons was again bombarded.

In the Argonne, in the sectors of St. Hubert, Marie Therese, Fontaine-aux-Charmes and at hill No. 214, the fighting continued throughout the night. The Germans endeavored to deliver several attacks, but were not successful. At Eparges yesterday there was a rather severe bombardment.

In the Vosges the Germans, yesterday evening, delivered one attack against the French positions on the River Linge and three attacks against the French positions on the Barrenkopf. All these violent attacks were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—An official communication issued last evening says: Russian hydroplanes attacked near Windau a German gunboat and forced it to run ashore. The same hydroplanes attacked and forced to retreat a Zeppelin and two hydroplanes, one of which was brought down.

In the direction of Riga the Russian troops withdrew beyond the river Eyu.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Wednesday — The following official statement from general headquarters of the Italian army, dated Tuesday, says:

In the valley of Cadorna the Italian massed batteries continue the work of demolishing the Austian defenses.

In Carnia the Austrians on the first tried to take the offensive against the Medatta peak, conquered by the Italians on the 30th, and were repulsed with heavy losses.

On the second, profiting by the fog, the Austrians made a surprise attack on the Italian positions from Scarbitz to Monte Cristallo, which was also repulsed. The Italians have further details of the success obtained by their troops on the 30th at Forcella-Cianialot. The Austrians left over 100 on the field and the Italians picked up 200 rifles, quantities of ammunition and 20 prisoners. During the two following days the Austrian artillery posted in the suburb of Malborghetto, swept Forcello continually, occasionally using asphyxiating shells. The Italian artillery, however, succeeded in silencing them.

On the Carso plateau during the night of the 2d the Austrians renewed violent attacks against the Italian right wing in the zone of Monte Seibusi, preceding them with demonstrations on the opposite wing. All these efforts broke down against the steadfast resistance of the Italian troops.

During yesterday the Italian offensive continued to make appreciable progress toward the center. On the right wing the struggle to enlarge the Italian hold in the Monte Seibusi zone continued sharp and stubborn. The Italians made 345 prisoners, three of whom were officers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Wednesday — An official communiqué issued yesterday says: The Italian war theater—The coastal district from Krn to the bridgehead at Gorizia is almost completely quiet. The border plateau of Polazzo has been attacked by strong Italian forces five times. The Italians attacked the Austrian infantry who held positions east of the village and at Mone Seibusi. On each occasion, after heavy fighting, the attack was repulsed. The Italians suffered great losses. Reënforcements brought up by the Italians were surprised by the Austrian artillery and dispersed.

While this battle was raging other sections of the plateau were kept under strong fire by the artillery of the Italians.

On the Carinthian frontier the Italians under cover of a thick fog attempted an attack against Gellon Kofel, east of Ploeken, which completely failed; otherwise there is nothing new on this front.

In the district of Monte Cristalio one of the Austrian patrols met a strong Italian detachment, and in a short skirmish the Italians lost 29 men.

RUSSIA NOT TO STOP UNTIL VICTORY COMES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—An order of the day proposed by Count Bobrinsky in the name of the center group, Octobrists and Nationalists, was adopted in the Duma expressing the unshakable and unanimous resolution of the empire to continue the struggle with their faithful allies until the final issue is attained and not to conclude peace before victory is complete.

COAL EXPORT RESTRICTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The exportation of coal, including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal and coke which is at present permitted to British possessions and protectorates and the allied countries, is by an order in council prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates.

WEDDING IN LONDON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The wedding of Miss Katherine Alice Page, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Hines Page of London and New York, and Charles Greely Loring of Boston takes place today at the Chapel Royal in St. James Palace.

JAPANESE ROYAL COUNCIL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Wednesday — The Emperor held a council yesterday at which Princes Yamagata and Oyama and the Marquis Matsukata were present. The political situation remains unchanged, although changes in the present cabinet will probably occur.

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Field Marshal von Hindenburg, leaving headquarters in Posen

ALDEN KINDRED AT PLYMOUTH FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Frank A. Woodward of S. A. R. Pays Tribute to Indian Sachem Samoset

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—For the first time in eight years the members of the Alden Kindred of America, Inc., gathered here today for their fifteenth annual reunion. The business meeting was held in the Memorial church. Special cars brought a large delegation from Boston. Vernon A. Field, president of the organization, presides.

Speakers at the gathering were Asa P. French, deputy governor-general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and former United States district attorney for Massachusetts; Miss Caroline A. Huling, founder and past president of the Mid-West Chapter Alden Kindred of America, of Chicago; and Frank E. Woodward, president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. They all are members of the Alden family. The program also included readings by Mrs. Edith Porter and singing by a quartet. Election of new officers comes just before adjournment.

Dinner was served at the Samoset house, after which it was planned to visit Pilgrim hall, which has been greatly improved recently. In this hall are housed the Southampton memorial and the Alden tablet. Some of the delegates planned to visit the Pilgrim monument.

Mr. Woodward, in his remarks, dwelt on the relationship between the Indian sachem Samoset with the Pilgrims in the early days of the Plymouth settlement. He pointed out the indebtedness the Pilgrims owed to "one of the noblest figures in aboriginal history."

"His chief claim to our gratitude," said Mr. Woodward, "rests upon the inestimable services which he rendered to the little colony who settled on yonder hill 300 years ago. Without his aid and that of his faithful ally, Tisquantum—whose name is still perpetuated by a neck of land in Quincy called Squantum—it is extremely doubtful if a permanent settlement at Plymouth by the Mayflower passengers would ever have been made.

"One bright morning in March, so the story goes, as the members of the little colony were about to assemble in Governor Carver's house to transact some business connected with their safety, they were astonished to see a solitary Indian coming down Leyden street. He advanced with a bold air and saluted them with the good old English greeting, 'Welcome.' This was the Indian Sachem Samoset.

"He soon returned to Pemaquid and shortly after sold a large portion of his domain to one John Brown. He then drops out of sight and is not heard from again. Mr. Sylvester says, 'His welcome is a matter of history, his farewell was whispered to the winds.'

"When the world gets over its rush, the domain of this one of nature's noblemen will be fitly honored with a shaft to commemorate this prince of his race."

George F. Washburn is chairman of the committee in charge of today's meeting.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICE UPHELD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Proceedings in the case against Fraulein Fricke and others, charged because of Christian Science practice, with manslaughter or involuntary homicide, brought up in the provincial court of justice of the Duchy of Braunschweig (Brunswick), came to a close June 30 with a decision in favor of the accused. The state attorney had proposed four years imprisonment in the case of Fraulein Fricke, two years and one year respectively in the case of the codefendants, but the decision was to the effect that all the defendants were acquitted.

WARSAW SITUATION DISCUSSED IN DUMA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday — General Polivanoff, war minister, stated in the Duma that as Germany was successfully enveloping the territory and military district of Warsaw, strategic contours which had always been a weak point in the western frontier, the Russians might, therefore, prepare to yield a portion of this region, falling back on positions where the army will prepare for the resumption of the offensive. Warsaw might perhaps be given up as Moscow was to insure final victory.

RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP FOR RUMANIA GROWS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—M. Sazonoff's speech in the Duma on Sunday, in which he specially referred to the friendly attitude of Rumania confirms the information which The Christian Science Monitor has received from a most reliable source that the position between the two countries is increasingly friendly.

BALL GAMES POSTPONED

The double-header scheduled to be played this afternoon between the Boston and Cleveland American league baseball teams was postponed shortly after noon.

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BRITISH NOTES FIRMLY ASSERT BLOCKADE RIGHT

Five Messages Made Public by U. S. State Department Set Forth Great Britain's Unyielding Attitude to U. S. Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—In three notes delivered to the United States government within the past week and made public today, Great Britain defends her blockade of Germany and interference with neutral commerce as in conformity to international law. She invites the United States, in case of disagreement, to carry the case to the highest British court and if necessary to a court of arbitration.

The five notes made public today are as follows:

1. British reply to American blockade protest of March 30 defending the blockade as in accord with international law.

2. American note of July 15 protesting against British detention of American steamer Neches, bound from Rotterdam to the United States with part Belgian cargo.

3. British reply in Neches case defending the action legally and reminding the United States that Germany is sinking all kinds of ships in the same waters regardless of their cargoes.

4. American note of July 14 in form of a "caveat" notifying Great Britain that in prize court cases this government will stand on neutral rights under international law without impairment by British orders in council.

5. British reply to "caveat" contending that orders in council conform to international law but if United States government takes contrary view it can carry the case to highest British court or, if necessary, to an international court of arbitration.

As has been accurately forecast, the British contention is that the belligerent right to blockade an enemy's ports carries with it the right to make the blockade effective by stopping that enemy's commerce and the mere passage of that commerce through nearby neutral ports does not make it immune from interference. This contention is supported by reference to the position maintained by the United States in the civil war, when the North successfully held that goods could not legally be shipped from England to the Confederate states through the blockade, even though transshipped in the Bermudas or some other convenient neutral waters. Three civil war cases are called "akin" to those with which the Allies are now faced.

The British notes, in contrast to the German notes recently handed to this government, are strictly legal discussions; they treat the entire controversy as a judicial matter and scarcely touch upon the humanitarian or practical phases. They are addressed in plain language and apparently no attempt is made to soften them with diplomatic phraseology. Practically nothing is yielded to the American position and notice is given that the blockade will continue under present regulations with all possible consideration for legitimate neutral commerce, though in the Neches case and the "caveat" note the United States is told what recourse this government has.

The blockade is defended as a retaliation against Germany's methods of warfare, including the submarine war zone around the British isles, the atrocities cited in Lord Bryce's report, the use of gases and the sinking of the Lusitania. The blockade note says that the British government are "unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective."

Great Britain contends that international law is the product of circumstances, and that old interpretations need not bind nations under modern conditions. "It is the business of writers on international law," says the note, "to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances."

The British government "have been gratified to observe" that their blockade measures "have had no detrimental effect

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MAIL, NOT EXPRESS, TO CARRY MONEYS FOR GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Secretary McAdoo has issued an order that all public moneys and securities be transported by mail instead of by express. The order becomes effective Aug. 16, 1916, and will result in economy to the government and to the banks, the saving amounting to many thousands of dollars annually.

This new policy changes the practice of a quarter of a century, during which the government has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to express companies for the transportation of moneys and securities between the treasury, subtreasuries and banks. It has been accomplished by Secretary McAdoo with the hearty coöperation of Postmaster-General Burleson. For several months the secretary and postmaster-general have been making a thorough test of the feasibility of making all shipments by mail. These experiments demonstrated the great saving to be effected. The postoffice department is fully equipped to undertake the business successfully.

The moneys and securities will move by registered mail and will be insured. Those belonging to the government will be sent under frank and will have the benefit of free registration, the only expense to the government being the small cost for insurance. To handle this business the postoffice department will establish a branch postoffice in the Treasury building, occupying quarters which the government had formerly allowed the express companies to use.

WESTON'S NEW TOWN CENTER IS UNDER WAY

Road Marking Northerly Boundary of New Common to Be Completed Sept. 1 and Work on Town Hall to Be Started

Weston's new town center, planned by Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect, in conjunction with a local committee, will be well under way on Sept. 1 with completion of the road which marks the northerly boundary of the new town common and the beginning of work on a new town hall.

Formerly the town of Weston had a small square near the old town hall. North of the square was a meadow which threatened to become an undesirable residential district. A new town hall was needed and it seemed folly to build it on the old inadequate site, so it was decided to purchase the meadow for a town common, drain it, grade it, and place a new town hall on its northerly margin, to be approached by a road from each side.

The project met with such favor in the town, that about 10 acres of land were purchased and a contract made for drainage. The plans for the town hall have been made by Bigelow & Wardsworth, architects. The lines will be colonial to harmonize with the public buildings which surround the common. The old town hall, grocery store, harness shop and carriage sheds adjoining it, are to be removed at once so that the common itself will be free of buildings of any kind.

Around the new common will be the picturesque Unitarian church and parish

(Continued on page five, column one)

PRESIDENT CLOSE TO CONFERENCE DETAILS

WINDSOR, Vt. — President Wilson this afternoon will talk with Secretary of State Lansing by telephone, about details of the Mexican program to be presented to Latin-American countries. Word was received from Washington today of the acceptance by several South American diplomats of invitations to the conference on Mexico's future.

It was said at the "Summer White House" Tuesday night that arrangements for the preliminary conference of South and Central American diplomatic representatives regarding Mexican affairs were being handled directly by Mr. Lansing.

The President indicated that he will extend his vacation another week, instead of returning to Washington the last of this week, as he had planned. Guests arriving Tuesday were Mrs. Anna Howe, the President's sister; Mrs. Anna Cothrane, a niece, and her daughter; and the President's nephew, Prof. George Howe of the University of North Carolina.

BRITISH MUNITION SUPPLY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Sir Frederick Black, director of navy contracts, has been temporarily placed at the disposal of the minister of munitions and has been appointed director-general of the munitions supply.

FORMER GOVERNOR MANN COMING

Former Gov. William Hodges Mann of Virginia has accepted the invitation extended by Governor Walsh to be present at the governors' conference this month and will read a paper on the subject of "Governor's Initiative."

VARIED MEXICAN FACTIONS EAGER FOR U. S. FAVOR

Pressure Brought to Bear on Eve of Agreement as to Recognition Program by Representatives of Whole Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the end of the "watchful waiting" policy toward Mexico is indicated by the calling of a conference of six Latin-American diplomats to agree upon definite action, the various Mexican factions are exerting themselves as never before to influence this government's decision in their behalf. Pressure of various kinds is being brought to bear, directly and indirectly. Propaganda is at its height. Only the President is aware of the representations made to him, but the press agents are busy trying to mold public opinion and the public should read Mexican press dispatches with several grains of salt.

The reactionaries, openly opposed by the President, want intervention to suppress the revolutionists, thinking they may thereby regain power.

The Constitutionalists or Carranzistas, claiming military control, ask unqualified recognition as the government of Mexico.

The Constitutionalists, including the Villistas and Zapatistas, claiming control of most of the country, are now organizing a new government on strict constitutional lines which they hope will meet the requirements of the United States.

After discounting the claims of the various factions it is well to examine the situation and note the alternative courses presented to the President.

To be consistent President Wilson must demand that the government to be recognized in Mexico conform to the constitution and must be revolutionary and not reactionary. In his proclamation of June 2, when he warned the factions to compose their differences, he said the United States must, unless the factions get together at once, "lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people." To this end, he said that the United States must presently "lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions."

The Cientificos, or reactionaries, such as Huerta and Iturbide, who have been driven out of Mexico by the revolutionists, have slight hope of any open aid from President Wilson, so now, as indicated in a recent interview by Cardinal Gibbons, they favor intervention in the hope that the resulting confusion may somehow result in restoration of the old regime.

It should be noted, also, that the governments of some of the Latin-American countries whose representatives confer with the secretary of state tomorrow, sympathize with the old regime in Mexico and would be glad to see the revolution defeated. Also, the early sympathies of Secretary of State Lansing, whose father-in-law, former Secretary of State John W. Foster, was minister to Mexico during the Diaz presidency, have been with the old regime; whether he has come around to President Wilson's view of late remains to be seen.

At all events it should be kept in view that while the Cientificos can expect nothing openly from President Wilson, they have not ceased their efforts to get in on the reorganization and they are watching every turn in the negotiations to press their advantage, but it is believed that President Wilson is awake to the situation.

It then narrows down to the three alternatives of recognizing Carranza, recognizing the new Constitutional government being organized by Villa leaders with Vasquez Tagle (minister of justice under Madero) as President, or ignoring them all and arbitrarily setting up a new government.

The Carranza government is of military origin and therefore not founded on the constitution; and the arbitrary attitude of the "first chief" has not won him favor with the Wilson administration. Also his claims to military supremacy are known to be greatly exaggerated.

On the other hand it is known that the administration has long sympathized with the Villa faction and has been pleased with their recent expressed willingness to meet Carranza to discuss peace after President Wilson's proclamation of June 2. If the new government now being organized by Villa leaders, having invited all other factional leaders to join them in the organization, complies with the President's requirements, it would not be surprising if he should choose to use this channel for setting up the government to be recognized by the United States.

Comparative military strength will have little weight with President Wilson, it was mentioned in his message of June 2. The best information is that neither side has much advantage in this respect. So the chief considerations will be sincerity, feasibility and constitutionality.

The steps in the program probably will be about as follows:

1. Agreement with the Latin-Ameri-

(Continued on page seven, column four)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

CANADIAN PART IN THE WAR ON FRENCH GROUND

Review Given of Several Attacks Made by Dominion Troops—Emphasis Laid on Resourcefulness and Energy of Men

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A further narrative of the doings of the Canadian division in France has been furnished by the Canadian record officer. After the great battle of Langemarck, where, it will be remembered, the division had to bear the brunt of the Germans' first gas attack, it retired into billets and rested until May 14. Reinforcements arrived from the Canadian base in England, and on May 17 the remade infantry brigades advanced towards the firing line once more.

The first operation described is an attack on an orchard near La Quinque Rue, which the enemy had placed in a state of defense. The troops engaged in this attack were two companies of the Fourteenth Royal Montreal Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Meighen, and two companies of the Sixteenth Canadian Scottish, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie.

As there was no opportunity, the writer says, to reconnoiter the ground, it was very difficult to determine the proper objective. The flanking company of the sixteenth battalion reached its allotted position, but after the advance of the remaining company of that regiment and the fourteenth, under very heavy shell fire, the proper direction was not maintained. They were told to dig themselves in and to connect up with the Wiltshire battalion on their right and the Coldstream Guards on their left. They had then gained 500 yards.

On the morning of the 20th orders were issued for an attack on the orchard that night. A reconnaissance of the position was made by Major Leckie, brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Leckie, when patrols were sent out, one of which very neatly managed to escape being cut off by the enemy, and another suffered a few casualties. This showed the Germans were in force and that an attack on the orchard would be no light work. During that afternoon the orchard was very heavily bombarded by our artillery, increasing in severity up to the delivery of the attack. Promptly to the minute the guns ceased, and the two companies climbed out of their trenches to advance. At the same instant two of our machine guns, situated in an advanced post, opened on the enemy. As the advance was carried out in broad daylight, the movements were at once seen by the enemy, and immediately a torrent of machine gun, rifle fire, and shrapnel was directed upon our troops. Their steadiness and discipline were remarkable and were greatly praised by the officers of the Coldstream Guards who were on our left.

When they reached the edge of the orchard an unexpected obstacle presented itself in the form of a deep ditch, and on the farther side a wired hedge. Without hesitation, however, the men plunged through the ditch, in some places up to their necks in water, and made for some previously reconnoitered gap in the hedge. Not many Germans had stayed in the orchard during the bombardment. The bulk of the garrison, according to the usual German method under artillery fire, had evidently retired to the support trenches in the rear. A few had been left behind to man a machine-gun redoubt near to the center of the orchard, with the idea of holding up our advancing infantry till the enemy, withdrawn during the bombardment, could return in full strength; but these machine guns retreated when the Canadians came. On the far side of the orchard, however, the Germans, following their system indicated above, came up to contest the position, but the onset of the Canadians forced them to beat a hasty retreat. Although double our numbers, they could not be induced to face a hand-to-hand fight. Three platoons cleared the orchard.

One company did not go into the orchard, but pushed forward and occupied an abandoned German trench running in a southwesterly direction, to prevent any flank counter-attack being made by the enemy. They found themselves in a very exposed position, and consequently suffered heavily, but the position was a very important one, having twice repulsed assaults by other regiments. Had our advance been less rapid the enemy would no doubt have got back into this position, and our task might have been impossible. They argued, as I have said, that any attack might be held up by the machine guns in the redoubt and in the fortified positions on the flank for long enough to enable them to return to the orchard after our bombardment had ceased, and throw us back. The speed with which our assault was carried out prevented this altogether.

After describing some further incidents, all of which go to show the resourcefulness and energy of the Canadian division, the writer says that until the end of the month the Canadian division continued to hold the territory which had been seized from the enemy, and on the last day of May their headquarters were moved to the extreme south of the British line. Here the routine of ordinary trench warfare was resumed until the middle of June.

About this time a British division was directed to make a frontal attack on a fortified place in the enemy's trench line known to the British intelligence staff as "Stony Mountain." The first Canadian Ontario regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hill of the first brigade, was detailed to secure the right flank of the British division, by seizing two lines of German trenches between "Stony Mountain" and another fortified place, known as "Dorchester," which was 150 yards to the south.

Fifteen minutes before the attack was timed to take place two 18-pounder guns, which had been placed in the infantry trenches under cover of darkness on the instructions of Brigadier-General Burstall, opened fire upon the parapets of the enemy's trenches. One gun under Lieut. C. S. Craig, fired over 100 rounds, sweeping the ground clear of wire and destroying two machine guns.

Just before 6 o'clock, a mine which had been previously prepared by the sappers was exploded. The leading company, under Maj. C. J. L. Smith, rushed forward, with the smoke and flying dirt of the mine explosion for a screen, and met a withering fire from the German machine guns placed in "Stony Mountain." But their dash was irresistible, and almost immediately the company was in possession of the German front trench and "Dorchester." The leading company was followed by bombing parties on the right and left flanks.

A second, third, and fourth company launched successive attacks. The last was under Captain Delamere. Lieutenant Campbell with two machine guns had advanced in the rear of the second company. A portion of the crew of one gun gained the enemy's front trench, and then advanced along the trench in the direction of Stony Mountain. The advance was most difficult, and although subjected to constant heavy rifle and machine gun fire, the gunners led the way until further advance was impossible owing to a barricade across the trench. The machine gun crew which reached the trench was reduced to Lieutenant Campbell and Private Vincent, a lumberjack from Bracebridge, Ontario, the machine gun and the tripod. In default of a base Lieutenant Campbell set up the machine "on the broad back of private Vincent" and fired continuously. Afterwards, during the retreat, the German bombers entered the trench, and Lieutenant Campbell fell wounded. Private Vincent then cut away the cartridge belt and, abandoning the tripod, dragged the gun away to safety, as it was too hot to handle.

The supply of bombs ran short, and Private Smith, of Southampton, Ontario, son of a Methodist minister, and not much more than 19, was almost the only source of replenishment. He was, "till Armageddon," a student at the Listowell Business College. When the mine exploded he was buried. By the time he had dug himself out, he discovered that all his world, including his rifle, had disappeared. But his business training told him that there was an active demand for bombs for the German trenches, a few score yards away. So Private Smith festooned himself with bombs from fallen bomb throwers around him, and set out, mainly on all fours, to supply that demand. He did it five times. He was not himself a bomb thrower but a mere middleman. Twice he went up to the trenches and handed his load over to the busy men. Thrice, so hot was the fire, that he had to lie down and toss the bombs, which do not explode until the safety pin is withdrawn, into the trench to the men who needed them most. His clothes were literally shot into rags and ravels, but he himself was untouched in all his hazardous speculations, and he explains his escape by saying, "I kept moving."

But after all, the writer continues, the supply of bombs ran out, and the casualties resulting from the heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from Stony Mountain considerably increased the difficulties of holding the line. The enemy meanwhile had been accumulating strong forces, and, finally, at about half past 9, the remnants of the battalion were forced to evacuate all the ground that had been gained. The withdrawal was conducted with deliberation through a hail of bullets, but it cost us heavily.

After several days of heavy artillery fire, the writer says in conclusion, our troops were relieved and the headquarters moved to the north. Here a trench line was taken over from a British division, and here for the present we must leave them.

When Dominion day came they remembered with pride that they were the army of a nation, and those who were in the trenches displayed the Dominion flag decorated with the flowers of France, "to the annoyance of the barbarians, who riddled it with bullets." Behind the lines the day was celebrated with sports and games, while the pipers of the Scottish Canadian battalions played "a selection of national airs."

(Copyright by Sport and General)

Lord Kitchener with the lord mayor of London inspecting the H. A. C. who formed the Guard of Honor

GERMAN TREATMENT OF WORKMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In his latest dispatch from the British headquarters, Eye-Witness gives some account of the position of the French and Belgian workmen under German rule. The meaning to the inhabitants of the occupation of territory by the enemy, Eye-Witness writes, even in its milder form, is well illustrated by what is now going on in parts of Belgium and France. In some places the Germans are having articles required by the troops manufactured in local factories by the simple method of arresting the managers who refuse to undertake such work. In one case where the employees struck as a reply to the incarceration of their officials, the workmen to the number of some hundreds were themselves arrested and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, which would terminate only when they signed a document to the effect that their return to work was voluntary. In other cases workmen have been shut up in their factories and kept without food until they agreed to continue working. In one town a notice has been posted up to the effect that the proprietors of any factory that closes down will be fined 1000 marks a day during the stoppage of work, and as a punishment for strikes all the inhabitants are forced to be indoors by 7 p. m., with lights out at 7.30 p. m.

KING AND IRISH TROOPS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WARRENPOINT, Ireland—At a great All-Ireland recruiting meeting, held at Warrenpoint, county Down, recently, the Lord Lieutenant read the following message from the King:

Buckingham Palace.

I heartily thank you and all those taking part in the All-Ireland war demonstration for their message of loyal greeting.

I rejoice to think that your Excellency is presiding over so representative and united a body as the Central Recruiting Council of Ireland, and trust that its good work will be crowned with success and conduce to a speedy and victorious end to the war. The recruits that are now answering your appeal will, I know, emulate that splendid bravery by which my Irish troops in the war have maintained their glorious traditions. GEORGE, R. I.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH OF M. VIVIANI

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris celebrated Independence Day by holding a banquet which was attended by M. Viviani and a number of the members of the cabinet. M. Peixotto, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Sharp, the United States ambassador, having welcomed the guests and expressed both admiration for the French armies and the friendliness of America for France, M. Viviani, the premier, addressed his American hosts in a speech which has been reported in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

"Gentlemen," he said, "on this momentous day on which it is your custom to meet as fellow citizens, you have invited to your board the government of the Republic. It has responded with alacrity, deeply appreciating the motive which prompted the invitation. I will express your motive without lending any false color to it. You wished to recall the fact that a common glory smiles upon us, that American and French heroes sealed a brotherly compact in the past. You wished to render homage to the great nation who, faithful to her traditions, defends on her territory her firesides and her independence, together with the independence of the world of which, on so many occasions, she has been the champion; you have wished, you who know her so well, to present her with the moving testimony of your respect. You have never thought her a frivolous and light nation and you are not surprised to find her strong and serious. You have never allowed yourselves to be blinded by the dust of our internal struggles into believing that the discussions of free men precluded unity of sentiment and purpose. You have never believed that France was merely capable of a heroic effort to be immediately followed by a sudden breakdown, you know what is hidden under the brilliant qualities of our race, and that the most tragic trials do not interfere with our resisting powers. If this trial is to be prolonged, if fighting days succeed one another, you know that France is neither weary nor resigned, that she is upright, armed, organized, enthusiastic, formidable, certain of victory, with the indomitable allies who are fighting in the same cause." As soon as Germany had let loose on the world the abominable scourge of war, M. Viviani proceeded, America turned in affectionate solicitude towards France. She had established hospitals and sent aid which had rivaled the French service in zeal. American women had abandoned their comforts and their luxuries to tend the wounded and had been inspired in their charity by an inimitable tenderness. May my voice, exclaimed M. Viviani, express thanks and benedictions for a generosity which has touched us so deeply. Is it too much to say that in these noble actions you were inspired by your affection and by your conscience? Your ancestors established the greatest democracy the world has ever known and have uplifted the independence of nations into a tenet of faith. Our ancestors proclaimed the rights of man and announced the rights of nations. How could it be otherwise than that a living sympathy should unite the heirs of so noble a heritage when justice has been trampled under foot and freedom violated. It is not before you, nor before your country, that I will plead the cause of France and of her allies. Your sympathy is already ours. The pride of our race stands as a guarantee to you that we shall know how to preserve it. We are fighting and we will go on fighting, we will break that heavy sword which has so many times threatened and bruised the cause of justice. To achieve this end we will not have recourse to inhuman actions. . . . Civilization is superior to Kultur in that it respects the judgment of humanity and the verdict of history. But I will turn from the present to that future which will witness the independence of nations, the exercise of control over their own destinies, to that posterity freed by the courage of so many heroes, to that great republic which stands for strength, strength not the master, but the servant of justice.

GLASGOW GIRLS MAKE MUNITIONS OF WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Although some of the plant is only in course of being fitted up at Beardmore's engineering works, a number of young women have been employed for several weeks, and soon 350 will be employed. Each girl is provided with a strong overall and cap of khaki cotton. It is safe to say that every girl is working from as patriotic a motive as any man now serving at the front for King and country. The women, like the men, are paid piece-work, and even beginners are able to make a good weekly wage. A friendly but keen emulation exists among the workers, and the record is continually being broken. From 70 the number of finished shells quickly rose to 95 and then to over 100. There seems to be no limit to the patriotic enthusiasm of these women, all of whom show regularity, earnestness, application and intelligence to a marked degree. "Tell the girls employed," said Lord Kitchener to Sir William Beardmore, head of one of Glasgow's largest engineering firms, "how highly I appreciate the good work they are doing in turning out shells, and how much the country is indebted to them for their efforts."

The day workers come on duty at 6 a. m. and at 6 p. m. the night shift take up the work. The facility with which the girls learn even the most intricate and delicate branches of the work is marvelous, so that not merely the making and weighing, but also the inspection is done by women. A lady superintendent has been engaged, who attends to the comfort and welfare of the workers. Hot cocoa is provided not only for the night workers, but also for the girls on their arrival in the early morning, while a large well ventilated recreation room gives the girls an opportunity of enjoying a quiet rest during their spare time.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Statistics dealing with agriculture in Scotland during 1914 have just have been published by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. The changes occurring during the year in the utilization of the land, it is pointed out, tended mainly in the same direction as those of the previous two years. The most noticeable and important feature was the continued shrinkage in the area of cultivated land. In 1912 the decrease amounted to 24,501 acres; in 1913 to 23,415 acres; while in 1914 the area which went out of cultivation was 11,738 acres. Thus in three years the total area producing crops and grass was diminished by nearly 60,000 acres; and the decrease of cultivated land in Scotland during the past 25 years has been 102,000 acres. The most considerable shrinkage in 1914 was in the acreage under oats. The barley acreage also fell a little; and, apart from rotation grass, the only crops showing substantial increases were wheat and potatoes.

LORD KITCHENER OUTLINES NEEDS TO WIN CONFLICT

Secretary of State for War Urges Country to Take Heed of Opportunity Now Offered

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported in the cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, addressed a large meeting at the Guildhall recently. The lord mayor presided, and with Lord Kitchener on the platform were Winston Churchill, Sir Edward Carson, the Bishop of London, and many other prominent men of affairs.

Lord Kitchener said that enjoying as he did the privilege of a freeman of the City of London, he could be sure that the words he uttered in the heart of the capital would be spread broadcast throughout the empire. After referring to the splendid work done by the forces from overseas and to the recent successes in South Africa, Lord Kitchener went on to say that Napoleon when asked what were the three things necessary for a successful war, replied, "money, money, money." Today they might vary that phrase and say, "men, material and money." As regarded the supply of money for the war, the government were negotiating a new loan, the marked success of which was greatly due to the favorable response made by the city. To meet the need for material the energetic manner in which the new ministry of munitions was coping with the many difficulties which confronted the production of their great requirements, afforded abundant proof that this very important work was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner. There still remained the need for men to fill the ranks of the armies, and it was to emphasize that point and bring it home to the people of the country that he had come there that afternoon. All the reasons which led him to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one held good at the present time. It is true they were in an immeasurably better situation now than 10 months ago, but the position today was at least as serious as it was then. The thorough preparedness of Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some 40 years, had issued in a military organization as complex in character as it was perfect in machinery. The British voluntary system, which as they knew had been the deliberate choice of their people, had rendered it necessary that their forces in peace time should be of relatively slender dimensions with a capacity for potential expansion, and they had habitually relied on time being allowed them to increase their armed forces during the progress of hostilities. The opening of the war found them, therefore, in their normal military situation, and it became necessary to raise new armies. From the first there had been a satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling off in numbers recently apparent in recruiting returns had been, he believed, in a great degree, due to circumstances of a temporary character. There was equipment, he said, now ready for all, and the troops in training could be supplied with sufficient arms and material to turn them out efficient soldiers.

Proceeding, Lord Kitchener said it was an axiom that the larger an army was the greater was its need of an ever swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain it at its full strength. After referring with cordial commendation to the excellent work done by the recruiting staff of the regular army, the territorial associations and the various voluntary recruiting committees, Lord Kitchener said the time had now come when something more was required to insure the demands of forces overseas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war being formed and trained. The government had asked Parliament to pass a registration bill, and when this registration was completed they would be able to note the men of recruitable age not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and therefore available for the fighting line, if otherwise fit. What the numbers required were likely to be, Lord Kitchener pointed out, it was clearly inexpedient to make known. Their constant refusal to publish either these or any other figures likely to prove useful to the enemy, needed neither explanation nor apology.

After referring to some of the difficulties which presented themselves to men who might otherwise be desirous of recruiting, Lord Kitchener concluded by saying that a solemn hour for the British empire was now striking. Let us, he said, take heed of the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp now, at once, or never. Let each man of us see we spare nothing, shirk nothing, shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honor and of our freedom.

Sir Edward Carson in moving a resolution thanking Lord Kitchener for his address and pledging the meeting to support him in his appeal for recruits, said that Lord Kitchener possessed the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation, and that whatever he asked for as necessary for the final victory would be given him whole-heartedly.

The vote of thanks to the lord mayor was proposed by Winston Churchill who said that nearly a year had passed since in that hall he was called upon to offer a few words of counsel and encouragement in the situation in which they found themselves in August. He was then able to assure them that the British naval forces would be adequate to any strain which would be cast upon them, that they would clear the seas of the enemy's flag and insure the United Kingdom and her allies the freedom of the seas. That undertaking, Mr. Churchill added, amidst cheers, has been made good. Brittania rules the waves.

WOMEN AND AGRICULTURE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting held of the Women's Farm and Garden Union, at 84 Eaton square recently, Rowland Prothero, M. P., said that there was no doubt that women could make a living out of such branches of agriculture as dairying, fruit, flower and vegetable growing, and poultry farming. He would also add bee keeping, though he had never known a person to get a living out of bee keeping. The great thing for a woman who was seriously thinking of entering the agricultural field of labor to do was to get rid of every shred of the amateur. When establishing herself she must get near a railway since carriage by road meant money. A reputation for regular and uniform supply was indispensable, and it would be desirable to specialize in some one thing and to get it, if possible, beyond the range of the local market. Continuing, Mr. Prothero said that the farmer was not at present in want of labor but that there was going to be a great change in farming from a national point of view, and a strong united effort would be made to increase the produce of the soil on a very large scale. This would mean increased labor and the women's opportunity. The need was a national one and the Union would do everything in its power to secure adequate training for the women who desired to enter that field of labor.

EDINBURGH PROFESSOR RETIRES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Announcement has been made of the retirement of Professor Saintsbury from the chair of English literature in Edinburgh University, a position which he has held since 1895. Professor Saintsbury succeeded David Masson, a very well-known figure in Edinburgh of his day and a friend of Carlyle. At one time Mr. Saintsbury was literary editor of the Saturday, and was known in the circle which included W. H. Pollock, Andrew Lang and Robert Louis Stevenson. It is hoped on his retirement that he will now have more time at his disposal for further additions to his literary works. His first production was a primer of French literature, but his reputation rests chiefly upon works of purely English character, such as "Dryden," "Essays in English Literature," and his "History of Criticism."

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

SURVEY OF WAR SHOWS GERMAN AFRICAN LOSSES

Account Furnished of Campaign in Southwest Africa—Fighting in Eastern Area—Destruction of the Cruiser Koenigsberg

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—On the morning of July 9, at 2 a. m., General Botha accepted the surrender by Dr. Seitz, Governor of German Southwest Africa, of the whole of the German forces in the colony. The progress of what, in this world war amounted to an outposts engagement, was marked by the gradual increase of the Union's citizen forces until the "British" were in an overwhelming superiority. Nevertheless the whole affair was conducted with such skill, forethought, and generalship on the part of the leaders, and with such endurance, tenacity and courage by the men that South Africa deserved the warm congratulations showered upon it from all other parts of the British empire. It was the measure of General Botha's success that the campaign went on from stage to stage, up to the surrender by Governor Seitz of 204 officers and 3293 soldiers, with few of the successful pitched battles and little of the fighting one tends to look for in a victorious campaign.

The first incident of this outpost warfare was the occupation of Lüderitzbucht on Sept. 18 last, and the reoccupation on Christmas day of Walfisch bay, which the Germans had seized on Sept. 11. In Lüderitzbucht the Germans left everything untouched with the exception, naturally, of the wireless station, which they dismantled. Swakopmund was occupied on Jan. 15, the last of the sea bases being thus secured. Jan. 24 was marked by Commandant Van der Venter's severe defeat of the attack on Upington in the Union by the insurrectionist leaders, Kemp and Maritz, an event which practically brought the South African insurrection to an end and thus released General Botha for the campaign in the German colony. The campaign in this important German possession began with the advance of columns from Reitfontein and the Orange river in the south, and from Lüderitzbucht, which were to strike northwards and to combine ultimately with General Botha's forces advancing from Swakopmund in the north near Walfisch bay. In German Southwest Africa the Germans had shown their usual thoroughness in the matter of railway communication and, as was pointed out at the time, there was always the chance that they might concentrate and overthrow the columns separately. Apart from the railways, their great asset was the extremely difficult character of the country of which they made full use by destroying the railway behind them whenever possible.

As it turned out, the extremely well thought out arrangements of Generals Botha and Smuts prevented any concentration against isolated columns. The southern and southeastern columns, advancing on the line of the railways, successfully joined up and continued their advance northwards under the command of General Smuts. Among the successes of this southern force was a raid by Sir Duncan Mackenzie's mounted troops from Bethany to Gibeon, many prisoners being captured. In the north meantime, General Botha advanced from Swakopmund in March and in his progress towards Windhuk, the capital, captured some guns and a couple of hundred prisoners at Pforteberg. On May 12 came the capture of Windhuk, which was also left intact, and where General Botha secured possession of a wireless station which, with a single intermediate station in Togoland, could communicate with Berlin. Continuing his advance along the railway which runs up towards the northeast General Botha so successfully outmaneuvered and outflanked the defending forces that they were unable to make any show of resistance. Finally on July 1 General Botha reached Otavi, where the copper mines are and where the railway branches off to Grootfontein and Tsumab. Generals Manie, Botha and Lukin showing great dash and resolution in marches of 45 miles in 16 hours and 48 miles in 20 hours, respectively. The nearer the Germans approached to the terminus of their railways the nearer they approached the end of their resources and finally, after a successful piece of combined work, of which details had not been received at the date of writing, the Union troops completed an encircling movement, an ultimatum was presented to the Germans, and Governor Seitz surrendered. The main feature of the last operations was incessant marching by the Union troops, day and night, over great distances, this marching being conducted with extraordinary speed and without water. In the earlier stages of the operations correspondence passed between the opposing leaders with reference to the poisoning of wells by the Germans, General Botha intimating his intention of holding the German commander responsible. Probably in the concluding phase of the campaign, the Union troops were still distrustful of what little water was to be found. In addition to the physical difficulties of the country, General Botha had to reckon with the fact that the ground in some parts was heavily mined but such was the adequacy of the field intelligence that parties of Germans, left behind to explode the mines while large Union forces were crossing them, were captured, great loss being thus averted. Thus an area of 382,000 square miles, forming the principal overseas possession of Germany, passed into British hands and the first complete British success was achieved by the empire's youngest citizens. General Botha might well say that the overcoming of all the difficulties of waterless desert, fortified posts, entrenched positions and blockhouses by a mainly citizen army deserves to rank highly as a military achievement, and the United Kingdom might be excused for congratulating itself on that confident foresight which gave self-government to the Boers and thus attached the new colony so firmly to the empire.

During the few days from July 9 to 13 little development occurred in the European battlefield, either east, west, south or southwest. For the time being the situation east of the Vistula in the Lublin government continued to retain its position of importance. On July 12 the Russians had succeeded in smoothing out the Austrian salient projecting towards Lublin and had taken up positions on the heights on the right bank of the Urzedowka river. At this date also there were signs of activity on the German front facing towards Cholm, while in Galicia, further to the southeast, the Russians claimed to have dispersed Austro-German attacks near Busk. Of minor incidents reported at this time, the news of the destruction of the German cruiser Königsberg by the monitors Severn and Mersey proved once more, as did their work on the Belgian coast and in the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill's wisdom in purchasing these shallow draft vessels at the outbreak of the war and, if the report is correct, in building more since. The Königsberg, it will be recalled, escaped from Dar-es-Salaam at the beginning of the war but never achieved the success of the Emden. Her one big success was the sinking of the Ellerman liner, City of Winchester, off Sokotra, early in August, and in the following month she sank the Pegasus at Zanzibar while the latter vessel was laid up for repairs. The German cruiser was finally chased up the Rufigi river in German East Africa and succeeded in going far enough up the river to be out of range of the British guns. Colliers were sunk across the few channels at the mouth of the river, but finally the admiralty decided to try to get rid of the Königsberg altogether so as to release the British blockading vessels. Aircraft located the cruiser, though not without great difficulty, for she had been most skillfully concealed with foliage, and the monitors then completed the work of destruction. The assistance of H. M. S. Weymouth and Pioneer was needed to silence guns on the river banks and the Königsberg herself put up a great fight, but a further attack on July 11 reduced the raider to a total wreck.

MUNITION WORKERS IN DEMAND IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

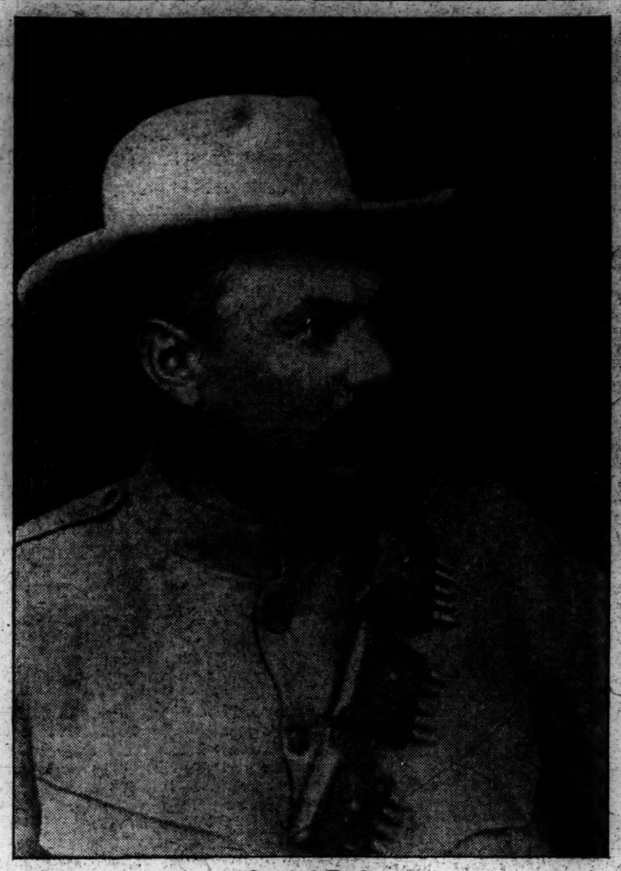
LONDON—The Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists, has appealed to its members "to put in all the time they possibly can, and to be willing, if not employed on government work, to move to fresh shops and even districts, if by so doing they can assist in accelerating the production of the weapons which are so essential to the success of our troops in the field." Trade unionists may, the appeal continued, depend upon it that their just interests will be safeguarded to the uttermost, but the shorter the war is the easier it will be to do this, and we therefore again urge members to make every effort in order to insure the "delivery of the goods" and the defeat of the enemy.

In an introductory note the president-general and the general secretary express the opinion that it is undoubtedly a great step forward that in a time of crisis such as the present cabinet ministers should consider it to be to the interest of the country to consult organized labor, and even to give a labor representative a seat in the cabinet itself, and we are quite sure that the result will fully justify the departure. The government of this country is today, "our government" in a sense that it has never been before, and it is for us to give it all the support we can in the one vital business which it has in hand, namely, the absolute defeat of German militarism. We do not want this war to finish in such a manner as to leave military people with an excuse for turning this country into a permanent military camp, with reforms of every kind indefinitely postponed, and so we want the complete and absolute defeat of the German government, and of all responsible for the present war.

GERMAN CHEMICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Two fresh achievements of German chemical research have recently been announced. The Berliner Tageblatt has learned that the manufacture of synthetic rubber is proceeding apace, and that the artificial article may shortly be expected to appear on the market; an event which, it claimed, would improve the annual trade balance sheet by the sum of 250,000,000 marks. At the same time Berlin chemists are stated to have discovered a process for the manufacture of albumen with the help of yeast and certain salts. It is declared that large quantities of edible matter, suitable both for human consumption and for cattle food, can be obtained by this process, and the government has declared all patents based upon it, now or in the future, to be a state monopoly.



(Copyright by Topical) *General Botha*

BRITISH PRISONERS AT ALTDAMM CAMP

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The United States ambassador at Berlin forwards the following report by Mr. Jackson upon a visit paid on June 11 to the camp for non-commissioned officers and men at Altdamm:—At Altdamm, Mr. Jackson writes, near Stettin, there are three camps for prisoners of war, with a total capacity of about 15,000, in the largest of which is accommodation for about 7000, there being about 4800 present. Some 400 British prisoners have been interned since November.

This camp is built in a former exercise ground on sandy soil, and is surrounded by a pine wood. The English prisoners live by themselves in three large huts, being under the supervision of their own non-commissioned officers.

Mr. Jackson talked freely and out of hearing of any Germans with the senior non-commissioned officers and a large number of the men, hearing the usual criticism of the food, but no important complaint on other scores. All the men were in touch with friends, at home, and they told him that they received packages averaging about one per week per man.

The men said that all writing paper was taken out of these packages, and not given to them. This it would appear is a general rule, made in order to prevent secret communications from entering the camp, and Mr. Jackson explained the matter to the men, and advised them to let their friends know of it, and advise that more money be sent, so that they could buy their writing paper at the canteen. The canteen itself seemed to be well supplied, and the prisoners are permitted to buy lemonades. The cooking is done principally by Russians.

The food, which was tasted, consisted of a thick vegetable soup, which was certainly nourishing if not particularly inviting in looks. For their midday meal the prisoners on the day of the visit had this soup and raw pickled herrings. Germans and Russians relish these herrings raw but the English do not, and there had been some trouble on this account. During the winter the Englishmen had been able to cook their herrings at the barracks fires, but since heating is no longer necessary they had been cooking them over fires made contrary to orders, sometimes inside the barracks themselves. Several men have been punished with three days in the cells solitary, but with usual food, for disobedience to orders in this respect, and on June 11 there were three in the cells. Upon Mr. Jackson explaining to the commandant that the English did not eat their herrings raw, he said he would have arrangements made so that they could cook them without endangering the barracks by fire. He said that no complaint on this score had reached him before, and that he had thought that the English had made the fires more or less out of insubordination. There were no complaints in regard to any discrimination against English prisoners. They were allowed to play football, and several are members of the camp band, the instruments for which were purchased, in part from private funds and in part from the proceeds of the canteen. Two are employed in the camp postoffice.

The men must bathe and have their clothing cleaned once a week. Hot water is available for washing clothing at other times, and there are a number of artesian wells throughout the camp. There is a large supply of clothing on hand, and those who make their needs known can have them supplied. There are tailor and shoemaker shops, where the work is done by the prisoners under German supervision.

A chapel has been arranged, in which religious services of all denominations are held. In the camp are several French priests and one Russian priest, and services have been held in English by the German pastor of a seaman's mission in Stettin. The camp was also visited once, about a month before Mr. Jackson's inspection by the Rev. Mr. Williams, rector of St. George's Church, Berlin.

VIEW EXPRESSED ON GERMAN INTENTIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Matin publishes an article by M. Dumont Wilden in which he relates a conversation which took place in Brussels, on the subject of the letter supposed to have been written by William II. stating that if he so wished he could bring about peace immediately, since what could not be achieved at present could be brought about later. In spite of the Kommandatur, says M. Dumont Wilden, a few French papers do reach Brussels. The Matin is read regularly in secret by groups of Belgians who club together to buy a copy which costs from two to five francs. At the time of his leaving the Belgian capital, the famous imperial letter had just appeared, and he states that at one of these little meetings of Belgians, a German, long resident in the country, entered, and as he had proved himself on many occasions trustworthy and loyal to confidence reposed in him, his opinion on the letter was asked. He said that he could not say whether the letter was authentic or not, but he could guarantee that it very fairly represented the opinion of the government in Germany and even that of a great number of the officers.

They are, he said, recognizing more and more that they have lost the game and they no longer expect to reach Paris or Calais, or to invade England, nor even do they expect to keep Belgium. All they intend to do now is to hold their present positions in order to weary the Allies and thus obtain an honorable peace, that is to say, a peace which will enable them to begin again in another 10 years time. The Hohenzollerns and their Prussian staff believe that they have been intrusted with a dynastic mission for the reconstitution of a German empire on the model of the Roman empire, and to further this end they have succeeded in making the German people believe that the prosperity of their country lies in this direction. Their aim is to make the whole of Europe yield to their claim of domination and become Germany's vassals. This dream was held before the war by professors who were held in the highest consideration and it is a dream, continued M. Dumont Wilden's informant, which they will certainly not relinquish.

GERMAN ART CRITIC PRISONER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Dr. Mayer Graefe, the well-known German art critic who, at the commencement of the war was serving in the German army medical corps, and was afterwards reported as missing, is now said to be a prisoner in Siberia. According to a letter from a friend of his to relations in Norway, Dr. Graefe was for many months a prisoner in a village in the interior of Russia, but at the time the letter was written he was on his way to Siberia where he had been sent by the Russian authorities.

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GERMAN WRITER EXAMINES BRITISH ENTRANCE IN WAR

Professor Schuecking Regards Real Reason as Struggle for a Balance of Power

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — Dr. Walther Schücking has published in the Berliner Tageblatt an interesting examination of the reasons for England's intervention in the war.

He began by refuting the popular idea that England's action had been dictated by economic jealousy. It was true, he admitted, that the economic competition between England and Germany had created a feeling which rendered possible a war between the two; but it could not be said on the whole that capitalistic considerations had led the former to declare war, for they had no right to credit her with such foolishness. All that Norman Angell had written concerning economic interdependence, Professor Schücking pointed out, had been confirmed during the present war, and he noted that Die Grenzboten had recently referred to the fact that the destruction of German prosperity would also signify an economic catastrophe for England. It, is therefore highly desirable, he continued, that people in Germany should abandon the erroneous view that England's main object in the war was their opponents' economic ruin, a view which, fortunately, is obstinately contested in the Prussian Jahrbücher.

There were two reasons, he considered, why that view had so generally obtained. The first was the way in which England's conduct of the war had been directed towards striking at Germany economically. And here he insisted that a distinction should be made between the tendency of the war and the methods employed in conducting it; the second was the failure of the majority of Germans throughout the world to discover any other reason for England's intervention.

Apart from the question of Belgium, which in his opinion ought not to be over-estimated, Dr. Schücking regarded the real reason as being one of a political nature; in other words, the war on the English side was a struggle for the balance of power, in the sense that that phrase was understood in England. England feared, he wrote, and not without reason, that Germany would succeed in the complete subjugation of France and Russia, and that she would thus acquire on the continent a position similar to that of England on the seas. In order, therefore, that England might not find herself faced with a rival on an equal footing with herself, she decided that the balance of power in Europe must be upheld. Hence her participation in the war had its origin, not in economic tendencies, but in an antiquated cabinet policy, in the conception of a European balance of power which has been a tradition with cabinets for the past 400 years.

Professor Schücking then proceeded to show how that conception had originated with the Medicis, who regarded it as the necessary basis of Italian politics, and how it had gradually come to be adopted as the determining factor in the relations of European countries to one another. By the time of Henry VIII. of England, he pointed out, it was already the underlying motif of that monarch's relations with Francis I. of France, and with the Emperor Karl V., and it received the fullest recognition in the Utrecht treaty of 1713, which closed the war of the Spanish succession. In the nineteenth century the opposite idea of the right of the nation to form an individual state by virtue of a unity of customs, speech, and law began to dawn, but the origin of the Franco-German war went to prove that adherence to the old doctrine of the balance of power still largely prevailed.

It had still proved strong enough to determine England's attitude in the present crisis, but it is quite another question, Dr. Schücking wrote, whether such a conception of things may really count as valid at the present time. Ever since the middle of the last century we professors of international law have endeavored to show the world that the relations of states to one another must be adjusted from quite a new standpoint, in accordance, namely, with the recognition of international solidarity of interests, recognition which, in the economic realm, long ago led to the formation of the cartel and the trust.

Sir Edward Grey, the writer continued, appears not to have remained altogether untouched by this new conception; during the critical days before the declaration of war he addressed a highly memorable note to the imperial chancellor, in which he intimated his desire, if the existing crisis were safely passed, to come forward with altogether new proposals, which he himself had formerly regarded as utopian, and which were calculated to put an end to the permanent diplomatic conflict of the European system of alliances. That, Dr. Schücking exclaimed, is a clear recognition of the ideas of international modernism, which takes the form of organized pacifism.

It was, unfortunately, the traditional policy of the balance of power which finally triumphed, the professor proceeded, but he hoped that the present war would cause it to be generally recognized that that conception must henceforth be renounced, and replaced by the recognition of the international solidarity of interests. The old idea had served, it was true, to maintain the independence of national life against the efforts of the Hapsburgs and Bourbons to revive the mediaeval idea of universal monarchy, but at best it was somewhat negative, and was no longer adapted to the modern requirements of an epoch characterized by a broad conception of world-economy. There will be compensation for the sacrifices of the present war, he concluded, only if it brings about what Asquith has called the partnership of Europe.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany — According to the Vorwärts, there has been a further suppression of public meetings in Germany.

The Solinger police authorities recently refused to allow Herr Scheidemann to address his constituents on the subject of "The People's Food in War," as he refused to give a guarantee that he would not speak on certain matters. Similarly a meeting of the members of the German Bricklayers Union, which was to have been held in Wittenberg, was forbidden, because the authorities feared that the private business of the union would not alone be discussed, but that the meeting would be used "to acquire fresh members for the union, and to spread dissatisfaction with existing state and social conditions among the workers."

In Saxony particularly, it will be remembered, numbers of public meetings to discuss the food question were recently suppressed, and the Social Democratic group in the Saxon Diet has made an effort to secure the revocation of the proclamation of martial law, and the restoration of constitutional procedure. They first questioned the government as to the manner in which martial law was being administered, but were refused an answer on the plea that Saxon ministers were not competent to speak on the matter. Now, therefore, the Social Democratic deputies have brought forward the following motion: That this chamber determines to request the government to use its utmost influence with the imperial government for the speedy restoration of a constitutional state of things with regard to the laws relating to the press, and to the assembling of unions and meetings.

BOOK OF FRANCE ISSUED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—July 14, the French national fête day, was fixed as the date of the publication by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. of "The Book of France" edited by Miss Winifred Stephens. It contains contributions by French authors and artists and the price is 5s. The proceeds of the sale are to be given to the French Parliamentary fund for the relief of the invaded departments. Among the writers are Maurice Barrès, Jacques Blanche, Eugène Brieux, Mary Duclaux, Anatole France, Remy de Gourmont, Rudyard Kipling, Pierre Loti, the Comtesse de Noailles, the Duchesse de Rohan and J. H. Rosny. Among the illustrators are Jacques Blanche, Charles Cottet, Devanbez, Abel Faivre, and Lucien Simon.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—A telegram has been received from Rabat stating that General Henrys, continuing operations against insurgents in the Werra region, ordered the Simon and Derigoine columns to carry out a movement which met with success. On June 28 the French troops crossed the river Werra, and advanced against Ali ben Abdesian of the Beni Warrigal tribe who is under German protection. After heavy gun fire the heights were captured by the French and the enemy were driven off. The French success has restored order among the people on the left bank of the Werra. The chiefs on the right bank of the river have asked for peace.

RE-EXPORT OF GOODS TO OVERSEAS PORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON — The board of trade direct the attention of traders to the following arrangements, failure to comply with which may result in goods being detained by the customs authorities at British ports oversea. At all such ports, excepting those in Canada, Newfoundland and Egypt, a British consular certificate of non-enemy origin is required by the customs authorities in respect of goods arriving from Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Italy, either directly or after transshipment under the customs regulations at any port in the United Kingdom. When goods from the countries named are imported into the United Kingdom and subsequently reëxported a certificate of origin will not be required in the oversea port, but in lieu thereof the importer at that port should produce a duplicate copy of the "Specification for Foreign and Colonial Merchandise" (Form 30) or the "Shipping Bill" (Form 64) as the case requires, which exporters are called upon to lodge with the customs authorities in this country in connection with the reëxportation of such goods from the United Kingdom. The proper officers of customs in the United Kingdom are authorized by the board of customs and excise to sign and stamp complete duplicate copies of the "specification," or "shipping bill," or extracts therefrom, free of charge, provided the duplicate copy or extract is presented at the same time as the original. When the goods described on a "specification" or "shipping bill," are intended for two or more consignees, exporters may have extracts signed and stamped for transmission to each consignee. These arrangements apply to goods reëxported from this country to all British oversea ports, other than those in Canada, Newfoundland, and Egypt, as from July 7, except in the case of South African ports, in respect of which they apply as from Aug. 1.

GARDEN CITY PLAN FOR SOLDIERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A scheme is being developed for providing for the proper housing of some of the soldiers who return from the war unfit for ordinary labor. There will be 39 houses, three shops, and three workshops, the whole covering three acres of ground, and there will be accommodation for 175 persons, including wives and families. The cottages are to be erected on the plan of a garden city. The workers will be trained in poultry farming, carving, metal work, and in making various kinds of baskets. When the workers are proficient they will be encouraged to get work elsewhere.

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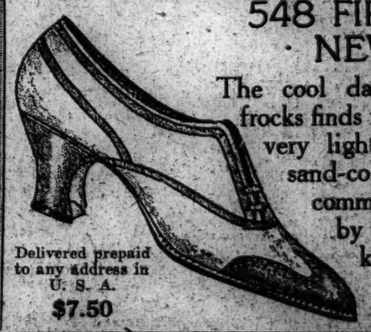
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B. & M. BILL PREPARED FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reorganization Plan to Be Submitted to Governor Spaulding Today Said to Be General Compromise to All Parties

Directors of the Boston & Maine railroad in conference with representatives of the leased lines have agreed upon a bill for submission to the New Hampshire Legislature which aims for reorganization and legalization in that state of a merging of the railroad's leased lines through an issue of stock in lieu of the existing rental system.

This bill, built along lines similar to the reorganization legislation passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, will be submitted today in text to Governor Roland H. Spaulding of New Hampshire, and if his attitude is favorable the committee will make a formal request of him to call a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature to enact the bill into law.

In the bill the committee has brought together all interests whose attitudes widely varied when the committee first convened. It was with great difficulty that the representatives of the Concord & Montreal line were whipped into line, and it is understood that some concessions and considerable pressure were necessary to accomplish it.

The wishes of the road's directors, the federal trustees and the various interests, Governor Spaulding, leaders of the New Hampshire Legislature and the public service commission were all considered and granted so far as consistent, with the result that the bill is really an all-around compromise.

Unofficially it is understood that Governor Spaulding is in sympathy with the proposed legislation and that he will readily grant the committee's appeal for a special legislative session which will be made the first of next week, probably.

The bill calls upon the Boston & Maine to retire its floating indebtedness and to raise capital for reconstruction and equipment, these requirements to be fulfilled before consolidation is effective. This means that the road will have to have nearly $50,000,000, which sum it is expected can be raised. It is considered unlikely that the road, even under the most favorable conditions, can get into a position to pay dividends for at least five years. Members of the leased lines committee believe, however, that with the removal of the annual rental burden the road will be able to rehabilitate itself within that time.

Though the committee had planned to make public the text of the bill yesterday, it decided that courtesy to Governor Spaulding required that the privilege of making it public be left with him.

The bill was submitted to the Boston & Maine directors who voted their approval of the bill, and voted to join with the committee in an application to Governor Spaulding to call a special session of the New Hampshire Legislature for its consideration.

The bill is permissive and gives the interested parties the right to enter negotiations with a fair prospect of success.

It will not be necessary for every leased line to enter the agreement, it is said. Neither is it necessary, the committee says, for Vermont or New York to pass similar legislation, because of the small amount of trackage in Vermont and the liberal laws of New York.

BECKER STRIKERS URGED TO RETURN

The state board of conciliation and arbitration today recommended to the Becker Milling Machine Company and to its employees that the strike now in force at the company's plant be suspended, that all employees who have been discharged or who have voluntarily left employment return to their positions, and that both parties by conferences make every possible effort to adjust their differences; failing in this, the board recommends that they have recourse to arbitration, either by the state board or by a special board of their own selection.

DEDHAM HIGH SCHOOL BIDS IN

DEDHAM, Mass.—C. S. Cunningham & Son Company of Boston submitted the lowest bid for the construction of the new high school here. Their figure was $102,300. For the installation of heating and ventilating apparatus the lowest bid was that of Huey Brothers Company, Inc., of Boston, their figure being $15,334. The bids were opened by the building committee, of which Samuel H. Capen is chairman. Fifteen contractors submitted estimates.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES TONIGHT

Open air suffrage rallies will be held at Heath square from 7:30 to 8.30 and at Huntington avenue and Waite streets from 8:30 to 9:30 under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. M. C. Harrison of the Harvard Law school will speak tonight. Other rallies will be held at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., and in Boston at the corner of Massachusetts and Westland avenues from 8.30 to 9:30 with Miss Jennie D. Loitman as speaker. Miss Margaret Foley will address the equal suffrage rally tonight at the corner of Elm street and Jefferson avenue in the Woodlawn section of Everett.

MONTH OF AUGUST SEES 256 MEETINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The month of August marks the zenith of a year already notable for its conventions in this city. Two hundred and fifty-six international, national and state organizations and societies will hold individual meetings of from one to 15 days duration between Aug. 1 and 30. These conventions are industrial, commercial, educational and technical in nature, and will be attended by many men and women of international prominence.

The convention of greatest importance will be that of the National Educational Association. Its sessions will be held in Oakland, just across San Francisco bay, and will extend over the period between Aug. 16 and Aug. 28, inclusive. Much of the work will be undertaken in departments, such as kindergarten education, rural and agricultural education, musical education, higher education, business education, preparation of teachers, etc. The attendance at this convention is expected to be the largest of any held so far. Definite figures are not obtainable, but delegates and visitors are expected to total 40,000 persons.

The thirty-third annual convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held Aug. 16 to 23. Many members of the association have arranged to meet in Chicago early in August for a special tour of the Pacific coast under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel.

More than 1000 delegates with their families are expected to attend the convention of the Associated Harvard Clubs of America which will be held Aug. 20-21. The delegates consist of alumni of Harvard University who are members of the various Harvard clubs, numbering 67 in the United States. Two hundred and fifty Harvard men with their families are coming upon the steamer Finland which left New York for San Francisco July 31, coming through the Panama canal.

An unique convention will be the fourteenth annual conference of the Chinese Students Alliance, western section, which will be held in Stiles hall, Berkeley, from Aug. 4 to 7. A general Chinese students' day will be celebrated at the exposition Aug. 4.

The North American Indian will have special attention in a number of conventions. A conference under the auspices of the Indian board of coöperation will be devoted largely to the problems of Pacific coast Indians. A number of tribesmen will be present to discuss the problems of their race. Principal speakers will be Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Joseph K. Dixon of Philadelphia, leader of the Wanamaker expedition to the North American Indian; Congressman John E. Baker and Edward Hyatt, California state superintendent of public instruction. A congress of Indian progress, national in scope, will be held under the auspices of the Northern California Indian Association, Aug. 9 to 15.

The 9000 youthful members of the National Top Notch Farmers' Club have been appointed delegates to the universal corn convention and corn show, which will be held at San Francisco Aug. 5 and 6. Membership in this organization is earned by the boy or girl raising 100 or more bushels of corn to the acre. Corn culture will be the principal topic of discussion, and this convention is considered of importance in aiding in the solution of increased acreage production under intensive farming. An exhibit will be organized by each delegate bringing a dozen ears of corn for the purpose.

Many thousands of persons will be attracted to the exposition city by reason of the many conventions, and hotel accommodations will be severely taxed, but the experience during the past month of taking care of the Shriners and Elks, who arrived simultaneously, has demonstrated the ability of the hotel keepers to cope with the situation.

Much has been provided in the way of substantial entertainment of visitors by the exposition officials. The Boston band, Edwin Lemare organist; Cassasa's official band, the Philippine constabulary band and the Guatemalan band will provide music daily at the exposition.

HEARING ON NEW HAVEN BILL SET

Judge DeCourcy of the supreme court on Aug. 17 will hear and determine whether the bill filed on Saturday by Ralph S. Bartlett and other minority stockholders of the New Haven against former directors of that corporation, in which it is sought to have the respondents held liable for the expenditure of $102,000,000, is in the nature of an amended bill, as intended by the court, or whether, in fact it is not a supplementary bill presenting new grounds not covered by the original bill.

Some of the lawyers aren ow ready to proceed but delay has been granted because Charles F. Choate and others had not had full opportunity to examine the new matter and determine as to their course of action.

BROOKLINE MEN ON BEACH OUTING

Brookline Board of Trade holds its second annual outing this afternoon at Nantasket. Plans were made for entertaining 200. The committee in charge arranged to have enough automobiles to carry the entire party, starting from Harvard square at 1.30 p. m. Others are to take the steamboat from Rowe's wharf, arriving in time for the dinner at 6. The committee in charge consists of the following: W. D. Allen, A. E. Vogel, A. J. Meserve, Jr., Edward Sharp, Jr., H. L. Mills, W. W. Paige, George H. Hooper.

OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES TO BE INVESTIGATED

Council Committee of Chicago to Undertake Examination for the Purpose of Adopting a Policy to Be Followed There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—This city is about to undertake what will probably be the most extensive investigation of public ownership of municipal utilities ever attempted by a community. The examination is being made by a council committee of nine aldermen. They are instructed to formulate a policy of municipal ownership for the city of Chicago. The report is due not later than the first of the year.

Chairman of the committee is Otto Kerner, who served as secretary of the committee bringing in the voluminous crime report. Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, alderman from the seventh ward, is secretary. In the case of the crime investigation Alderman Merriam was chairman, so the committee's officers have changed places. The personnel of the new investigating body insures a comprehensive study of the problems.

What led to the formation of the municipal ownership inquiry and also its scope is best indicated, perhaps, in the phraseology of the ordinance creating it:

Whereas, The General Assembly of Illinois, in sessions of 1913 and 1915, has refused to grant to the city of Chicago the powers necessary and proper to regulate our municipal public utilities; and,

Whereas, This action withholds from the city control over public services of vital importance to the community and deprives the council of powers which it should properly possess as a responsible representative body; and,

Whereas, the General Assembly of 1913 conferred upon the city of Chicago the authority "to acquire, construct, own and operate any public utilities, the product or service of which, or major portion thereof, is or is to be supplied to the city or its inhabitants"; therefore, be it

Ordered, that the mayor be and he hereby is authorized and directed to appoint a committee of nine aldermen to investigate and report to this council, not later than Jan. 1, 1916, upon the feasibility and desirability of public ownership of municipal public utilities in Chicago; to consider particularly the various systems of public ownership, operation, partnership, or other like plans employed in various cities; to consider, in a comprehensive way, the problems and results of public ownership, including legal and financial questions; cost and quality of service rendered; improvement and extension of service; wages and working conditions of employees; liability to interruption of service by strikes or lockouts; effect upon the public interest in and attachment to the government.

In organizing for a thorough-going survey of the situation at home and abroad, the committee divided itself into three sub-commitees. The first of these will examine into the possibilities of munici pal ownershp in Chicago. Its members are Harry E. Littler, chairman of the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges. Robert M. Buck, secretary to Trustees Paullin and Clark of the sanitary district, and Mr. Merriam, who is the sub-committee's chairman.

"We will see what regulation is and what it is supposed to do," explained Mr. Merriam to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "as regards capital, rates, services, working conditions and so forth, to see how effective it is. Then we will take up public ownership, to see what it has done in the waterworks, garbage, direct day labor in the construction of tunnels, and otherwise.

"We will also make a study of the legal and financial powers of the city in regard to public ownership. This will be an inventory and appraisal of the Chicago situation."

The city's rights of regulation are at present somewhat cloudy. Up to the Legislature of 1913 Chicago had considerable authority to regulate, but in seeking to gain a larger measure of this "home rule"—local control of public service corporations—it lost what it had to the state public utilities commission. The division of authority is now vague.

"The state public utilities law of 1913 has so fixed it," remarks Alderman Merriam, "that we don't know what powers the city has left or how franchise agreements are affected. The state public utilities law has thrown us up in the air. The same session of the Legislature gave us broad legal powers, but not financial powers. The constitutionality of the act is involved in the 'Berwin' case, now awaiting settlement."

The city, under its old powers, has the right to regulate the service of street cars rather drastically, but it never has. To regulate the rates of the gas company, the telephone, and the Commonwealth Edison Electric Company, every five years. Council regulation of gas rates was a minor issue in the last mayoralty campaign. Mayor Thompson declared he would push, if elected, for 70 cent gas. That rate was set by ordinance in 1911 but the city was restrained from putting the ordinance into effect. Bureaus of telephones, gas, electricity, public service and local transportation are established. "We have all the machinery but we lost the power," observes Alderman Merriam.

"The second subcommittee will pursue the same things in other American cities," continued the committee's secretary. "This will not be as comprehensive an investigation as that within Chicago but it will be typical. What advances toward municipal ownership in Cleveland, Boston and San Francisco, among others, will be looked into. A. A. McCormick, former president of the county board, is chairman of this committee. He has with him Aldermen Thomas A. Doyle and W. E. Rodriguez.

"The third committee is to see what light we can get from the European countries. Of course this can be only a general survey. We can get something, however, as to regulation, etc. Alderman John C. Kennedy is chairman. He made a special trip to Europe two years ago to collect such information. Alderman George Pretzel, a German, and Alderman Otto Kerner, a Bohemian, are the other members of the committee. Their experience abroad should help them.

"We will work until the middle of September, then arrange for public hearings, then the whole committee will hold sessions to recommend a policy for the city to follow."

Two of the committee, Rodriguez and Kennedy, are socialists. The latter was a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago for a time and is now prominent in socialist activities in this city. Asked as to his own previous thought on municipal ownership Alderman Merriam said that he always took the position that it was not an abstract question but was to be decided by each city and utility.

REFERENDUM IN WASHINGTON TO BE HAD ON LAWS

Seven Bills Passed at the Last Session of the Legislature to Be Voted on by the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seven bills passed by the latest legislature of the state of Washington have had the referendum invoked on them and will be given to the people for final passage at the Nov. 7 election of 1916. The bills in question called for the signing of initiative and referendum petitions at the place of registration, the signing of recall petitions at the place of registration, party conventions, anti-picketing regulation, certificate of necessity for new public utilities, port districts and their government and the budget system of taxation.

The bills providing for the signing of petitions and for party conventions were passed by the Legislature over the veto of the Governor. The referendum was invoked by the Referendum League and the joint legislative committee. A total of approximately 19,000 signatures was necessary to refer the measures, but the single petition bearing the least number of signatures was the anti-picketing bill which had 34,524 names. The greatest number of names, 51,815, was affixed to the petition touching the initiative and referendum questions.

It is held that final passage of the initiative and referendum measure would annul their usefulness and make them of small avail. The proposed amendments to the law make it necessary for all initiative and referendum petitions to be signed at the registration office of any city, town or precinct. Further the circulation of petitions or efforts to secure signatures, with or without compensation, is made a gross misdemeanor. The active circulation of petitions is considered the only way in which the lethargy of many people toward participation in questions of importance may be overcome. The measure is practically the same as one defeated in the recent Oregon Legislature. The vital changes proposed in the recall law are the same as those in the previous measure. Both bills were passed over the veto of the Governor.

The third bill passed by the Legislature contrary to the Governor's veto was the one pertaining to the holding of party conventions prior to the primary. It is claimed that the ultimate effect of the amended, measure to conventionize the primary would be a complete return to the old convention system. In order to get on the ballot, the bill makes it necessary for the candidate to enter the convention, make known his party affiliations and pledge himself to the acceptance and indorsement of the platform outlined by his political party. Candidates for the office of supreme and superior court judges, however, are to be published without party designation. A similar measure presented under the form of an assembly was rejected by the people of Oregon.

The budget measure provides that the governing officials of all counties, cities, towns, port districts, school districts and metropolitan park districts shall prepare an itemized estimate of all expenditures required for the ensuing year. That the taxpayer is able to know in advance how much tax is to be levied and what the money is to be spent for, is considered one of the strong features of such a measure.

Another measure to be voted upon by the people is an act defining port districts of the first class and providing for their government by a board of port commissioners, comprised of seven members. The anti-picketing law prohibits the carrying of banners or in any way advertising directly or indirectly any controversy between any labor organization, or any of its members, and any person engaged in lawful business.

What is called the certificate of necessity bill says that no new public utility to render service similar in character and location to service rendered by any existing public utility may operate in the state without first obtaining a certificate of public necessity and convenience from the public service commission. The act definies public utilities as every street railway and street railroad, interurban railroad and interurban railway, electric gas, water and steam heating plant used to serve the public for compensation whether municipally or privately owned.

MORE TEACHING ON INDUSTRIAL LINES PLANNED

Boston Changes in Staff Indicate Extension in These Courses and Very Little of the Strictly Manual Training Work

Extension of industrial work is expected to mark next year's progress in the Boston public schools. The promotion of John C. Brodhead from assistant to associate director of the department of manual arts is for the purpose of giving him all his time and making him solely responsible for this feature of the school system to which, heretofore, he has been able to give but a part of his time.

In the reorganization of the department, Edward C. Emerson, now assistant director, will devote himself to the work of the pre-vocational centers. George M. Morris, instructor of manual arts at the Dorchester high school, has been made acting assistant and assigned to industrial work in the elementary schools.

Mr. Brodhead will give especial attention to high schools expecting to establish industrial courses in the West Roxbury, Brighton, East Boston and Dorchester high schools next September. They are already established in the Hyde Park high school. The new ones will be conducted along the same lines as those at Hyde Park. The work will be very similar to that of the pre-vocational centers but more mature. In the first year the pupils will be given no outside work but will be prepared to go into the shops at the close of school in June. From that time on to graduation day they will be given part time in the school and part in outside shops during term time and full shop time in vacations. Academic studies will be closely correlated with the shop, mathematics, natural science and English being quite different from those given to pupils taking the regular courses.

Four new pre-vocational centers will be opened for elementary school pupils, one in the Agassiz district, Jamaica Plain, one in the Miles Standish school house, Dudley district, Roxbury, in the Abram E. Cutter school house, Prescott district, Charlestown, and in the Parkman school house, Lawrence district, South Boston. At the Agassiz center, instruction will be given in box making, wood working and printing; at the Miles Standish in machine shop practice, electricity, painting and lettering; at the Abram E. Cutter, heavy wood working and electricity; at the Parkman, electricity, heavy wood working and machine shop practice. Hereafter there will be very little strictly manual training work in the schools.

Mr. Brohead reports that so far he has been successful in finding suitable shop instructors, men who have come out of trades and had two or three years' experience in teaching, and are, in addition, the type of men that is wanted to place over boys. Most of the instructors now in the service are preparing to improve their work during the summer. Those who have not had college training have arranged to take summer courses in academics at Harvard or elsewhere, while those who have had that privilege are going back into the trades for the summer in order to get into close touch once more with the industries for the benefit of the pupils next year.

PALO ALTO SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

PALO ALTO, Cal.—Walter H. Nichols of Pasadena, Cal., has been chosen head of the Palo Alto public schools and principal of the high schools by the board of education.

Mr. Nichols, the San Francisco Bulletin notes, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He took his master of arts degree at Columbia University and has been professor of history and economics in the University of Colorado.

TEACHERS APPOINTED TO NORMAL SCHOOL

HAYS, Kan.—Changes in the faculty of the Fort Hays Kansas Normal school have been announced. The faculty will be increased by five members and one new department will be added.

Miss Georgina Wooten will become professor of public school art and head of this department. Other new members will be E. E. Colyer, who will become assistant professor in mathematics, and Miss Helen M. Hockersmith, who becomes assistant professor of home economics.

MILITIA COMPANY REORGANIZED

SHERMAN, Tex.—Company C, fourth infantry, Texas national guard, known as the Sherman Rifles, has been reorganized. The company is drilling nightly, preparing for the annual encampment which will be held at Dallas, beginning Aug. 10. The officers, a roster of whom is given in the Dallas News, include: Albert McLeland, first lieutenant and commanding officer; R. M. Tucker, second lieutenant; J. W. Sherman, first sergeant.

FT. WORTH SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—M. H. Moore, who has served as assistant city superintendent of public schools for the last year, was chosen city superintendent by the school board to succeed J. W. Cantwell, who resigned recently to accept the position of president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, says the Dallas News.

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COBURN PLAYERS IN "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

Again the Coburn players were obliged to take refuge in Sanders theater, Cambridge, last night, although the play of the evening, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," was one which they were especially eager to give out of doors. But to those in the audience who brought to the performance a genuine interest, there was at least presented thereby the unexpected advantage of seeing the masque given in much the manner of Shakespeare's own time.

It was with such a simple setting, however, that a comparison with the elaborate productions that have been given us of late was more or less inevitable. And because of this it was far too noticeable how under the bare stage conditions the dramatic machinery of the piece becomes apparent with a clarity that can be realized only by the student of construction. It would seem, after all, that we of the present day must have our soft and colored lightings and our canvas forests, at least when we are being led along the road to fairyland. Do we believe in fairies? Only when the stage carpenter and the electrician tell us about them, it would seem.

It was interesting to note last evening however, how much the introduction of the troops of fairies and the attendant flood of poetry has meant to Shakespeare, solving all his dramatic difficulties, bridging over his awkward pauses and holding us in the lure of its happy and fanciful mood without interim. Stepping into fairyland, Shakespeare, for all his worldly wisdom, so deftly caught in cunning phrase, came into his own, and by taking his audience with him, he found a cheerful credulity that oftentimes his involved and overcontrived plots would weary.

It was interesting, too, to see how, in thus studying the construction with the progress of the play, the imaginative elements took it in hand more and more, indeed becoming more real to us than the story of the Athenian lovers. It is this so evident imaginative, blithesome mood of the piece that leads one to believe that it was written, surely, like "Love's Labor Lost" and "The Tempest," for some festive occasion of the court of Shakespeare's time, and presented, not on a stage, but on some open terrace of a royal palace, lit by a summer's moon. Divorced from such occasion, we must replace the festive mood and the open terrace, then with other aids of setting, lighting and music. A A midsummer night, in the woodland, under the moon, this is its motif and this the guide for its presentation.

The performance of the Coburn players last evening was adequately good throughout. Mr. Coburn has with him this year a group of players who, though they seem to be for the most part still on the first rungs of the dramatic ladder, for this reason bring to their lines a very evident relish, and an interest that supplies more power to their skill and an aid to their lacks.

This afternoon the performance is Molière's 'Le Malade Imaginaire," and this evening "Macbeth," both to be given either in the Harvard yard or Sanders theater.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

GLOUCESTER, Mass. — John D. Brooks of Newburyport was elected superintendent of schools by the school committee Tuesday night. He succeeds Freeman Putney, who has resigned.

B. & M. OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES CONFER

Another conference has been arranged for today between officials of the Boston & Maine railroad and a committee representing the Boston & Maine council of the Federation of Railway Workers relative to demands of the employees for pay for Saturday half holidays during July and August. A conference was held yesterday afternoon, but no statement would be given out by either the road or the employees' committee pending today's meeting. The men have voted to strike in case satisfactory settlement is not reached.

Seven plate glass and sash manufacturers signed an agreement with the Glaziers Union Tuesday and 50 employees at their shops returned to work. There are still 175 men on strike at 12 other shops in Boston.

PROF. HART TO LECTURE

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University delivers a free public lecture on "The American Soldier in American Politics" tonight at 8 o'clock in Emerson hall, room D, Cambridge.

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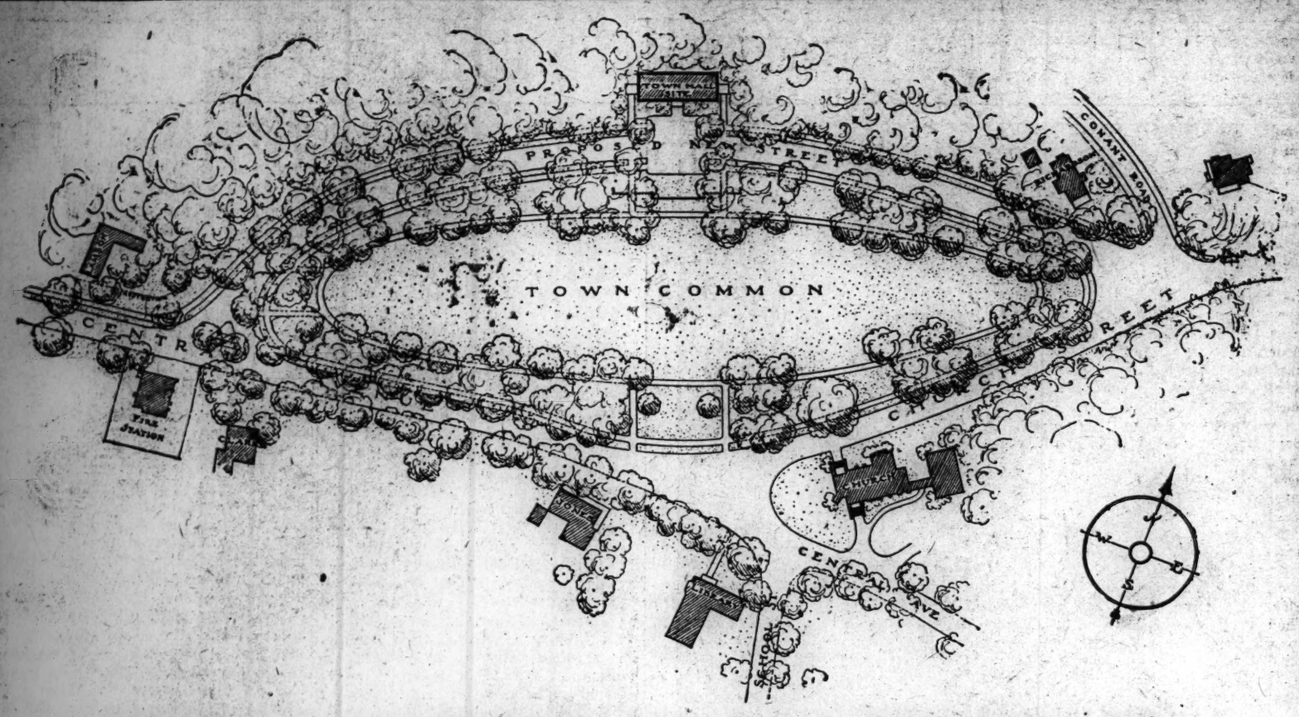


Revised plan for Weston's town center showing the new common and site upon which new town hall is to be erected

WESTON'S NEW TOWN CENTER IS UNDER WAY

(Continued from page one)

house, the library, the ancient Jones mansion and the new attractive fire station built in colonial style, under the direction of Alexander Jenney.

"This town common project of Weston," says Mr. Shurtleff, "indicates determination on the part of the town to secure a fine setting for its new hall and at the same time to create an open space in the heart of the community, sufficiently large to count as an important center in the years to come and at the same time to prevent the growth of a slum district where such an inroad would be fatal to the appearance and best development of the town."

Almost all the trees in the proposed development exist at the present time, many of them being fine old elms. The common, of oval shape, will be treated simply as an open space of grass with very little shrubbery and probably no flowers in order to retain the special character denoted by the name "common" as distinguishing it from a garden or park.

SCHOOLS HELP IN GOOD ROADS WORK

DUNCAN, Okla.—There was a large gathering here recently of good roads enthusiasts from all parts of Stephens county for the third and final rally. The occasion was the awarding of prizes in the educational mile of good roads contest, which was inaugurated by County Superintendent Morton. State Highway Commissioner Suggs of Ardmore and President Charles Evans of the Central state normal of Edmond were the principal speakers of the day.

Thirty of the 75 school districts in the county entered the contest, and 18 of the number were competitors for the prizes, having completed their mile of road.

So far as known, the idea of having the schools build good roads is original with County Superintendent Morton. He conceived the idea last fall, and interested the schools in the movement by having the towns offer prizes for the three best miles of road in each commissioner's district. He secured the assistance of the highway commissioner and the roads were gone over and surveyed and the prizes awarded by committees. State Highway Commissioner Suggs is enthusiastic over the work accomplished.

It is considered remarkable that some of the schools which won prizes in the contest were presided over by young women teachers, says the Dallas News, and much interest was manifest when their great work was announced. The work will be continued next year, and instead of 30 miles of road built it is expected that 75 miles will be the record.

FLOWER SHOW PLANNED

There will be an exhibit of gladioli, phloxes, China asters and other seasonable annual flowering plants at Horticultural hall next Saturday and Sunday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The exhibition is to be free and will be open from 12 until 6 p. m. Saturday and from 2 to 6 p. m. on Sunday.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S OUTING

Business Women's Club of Boston is planning a trip to Blue Hill Saturday, with Miss M. M. Webber and Miss M. R. Kendrick as leaders. The party will leave Boston early in the afternoon, climb Big Blue hill and have a picnic supper at Hoosick-Whisick pond.

REGISTERED MAIL TO BE USED

WASHINGTON—All government money and securities after Aug. 16 will be transported by registered mail instead of by express. The express companies, which have been handling the traffic more than 25 years, will lose, it is estimated, nearly $500,000 a year.

GOES TO QUINCY Y. M. C. A.

Charles H. Booth, membership and social secretary of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., has accepted a position as boys' secretary of the Quincy Y. M. C. A., his services to begin Oct. 15.

BOSTON MAN IS SLATED FOR APPLE SHIPPERS' LEADER

Edgar W. J. Hearty Probably to Be Elected President of Association at Chicago Meeting

Edgar W. J. Hearty, a Boston man, is slated to be the next president of the International Apple Shippers' Association. He is now in Chicago to attend, with other Bostonians, the sessions of the organization's twenty-first annual meeting at the Hotel Sherman beginning today and continuing through Friday. Mr. Hearty is vice-president of the association and is expected to succeed R. H. Pennington of Evansville, Ind., as president.

Among others from Boston attending the convention are A. Warren Patch, chairman of the executive committee; G. H. Taylor, member of the committee on transportation, and Cecil Cummings.

The convention attracts to Chicago apple shippers from many parts of the country, New England, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states. In connection with the business sessions there has been arranged an exhibition of apples.

Exhibitors from many sections of the United States have entered the contest for which prizes are provided. There are four general classes and the two exhibits scoring the highest in each group will be selected to form the special class for the sweepstake prizes, for which a silver cup, designated the President's cup, will be awarded. The purpose of the exhibit is to show the development and condition of the commercial varieties in the various sections of the country at this season of the year.

This year's apple crop conditions will be discussed at the various sessions. Estimates as to its size vary, some looking for a crop nearly equaling the record-breaking crop of last year, while others are more conservative. Another important topic to be brought up will be a discussion of ocean freight rates which have advanced in some cases as much as 50 per cent. The quotation confronting the apple shippers is to determine if the advanced rates are to prohibit transocean apple trade this year.

APPLE MEN TO CONSIDER EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The situation confronting the export apple shippers through the war will be one of the chief problems brought up at the twenty-first annual meeting of the International Apple Shippers Association which convenes in this city Wednesday for three days. In normal times the foreign apple trade takes between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 barrels, constituting about one tenth of the business of the shippers. Up to the present time no great difficulty has been experienced in sending apples abroad, for the war broke out when the shippers were in convention in Boston a year ago and they immediately secured rates holding up to the first of May. This special rate having expired, shipping abroad can be done now, only at such a cost as to embarrass the American apple men.

Out of this state of affairs it seems probable that considerable discussion will come on the American merchant marine. The report of the ocean transportation committee will be presented by W. M. French of New York. Usual local problems such as demurrage rules, clean bills of lading, estimated weights and storage-in-transit will be discussed and a report on domestic transportation made by D. S. Beckwith of Albion, N. Y.

Progress of the national apple day, now three years old, will be reported and a new cup for the city making the best showing again put up. The prize this year went to Cincinnati. F. E. Wagner of Chicago will speak as chairman of the National Apple Day trophy, while E. H. Jennings of Roanoke, Va., chairman of the publicity committee for the day, will bring in a report. The founder of the day, James Handly of Quincy, Ill., secretary of the Missisippi Valley Apple Growers Association, will make an address on "The Apple in Commerce."

Among others on the program are Charles H. Williamson of Quincy, Ill., John I. Gibson of Grand Rapids, Mich., J. J. Castellini, Cincinnati, John J. Arnold, vice-president First National Bank, Chicago, and Edward N. Loomis of New York. B. W. Douglass of Trevlac, Ind., will make an address on "Apple Growing in Indiana," and C. B. Shafer of Gasport, N. Y., will speak of "The Support of Better Grades and Grade Legislation."

Good roads, international tariffs, arbitration, telephone and telegraph reports will also be made. R. H. Pennington of Evansville, Ind., will make the president's address. Between 600 and 1000 shippers are expected.

America, according to William L. Wagner of Chicago, has a rapidly growing export trade with Australia, Africa and South America, and it is proposed at the convention to work out plans for getting maximum results in these fields, in order to make up for the loss suffered in Europe.

The apple shippers were first organized in 1895 as a national body, and this was later expanded to make it international. Foreign delegates are expected at the convention despite the war conditions.

"This organization," said Mr. Wagner, "hopes to bring about a further standardization of grade and packages, both in the apple business and in other lines. Seven years ago, after five years of effort, we got a measure through Congress creating a standard barrel and grades for barreled apples. This was the first time anything of the kind had ever been done and it called the attention of Congress and the government to the necessity for general standardization. This has resulted in good legislation for many lines of fruit and other products. Some of the states have followed up the work of Congress, New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Michigan being leaders. At the convention the matter of getting additional states in line will be taken up. These reforms are of importance both to producers and consumers." During the convention there will be an exhibit of apples from every growing district in the United States, showing the fruit as it is at the present time.

SOUTHERN BANKERS TO CONFER ON COTTON

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.—Organization of a movement by southern bankers for the gradual marketing of the 1915 cotton crop is the object of a conference called to meet in Galveston Aug. 14.

W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board and the governors of the federal reserve banks of St. Louis, Dallas, Atlanta and Richmond are expected to attend, according to an announcement issued here Tuesday by Joseph Hirsch, president of the Texas Bankers Association, and Nihan Adams, chairman of the Texas bankers warehouse committee.

ADDRESSES MADE TO ROYALSTON CITIZENS

ROYALSTON, Mass.—Lieutenant-Governor Cushing and former Congressman Samuel W. McCall were speakers at the exercises commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this town Tuesday.

Mr. Cushing in his address said that New England ideas of government have been carried all over the country by pioneers who have gone out and settled new communities.

TAX RATES IN TWO TOWNS DECREASED

A tax rate of $22.50, a decrease of $3.10 from last year is announced by the Saugus board of assessors. The general reduction in appropriations at the March town meeting is said to have made the lower rate possible.

Wenham's tax rate will be $7.60 this year, a reduction of 40 cents from last year though the state and county taxes have been increased.

WHITMAN TAX RATE LOWER

WHITMAN, Mass.—The assessors announce that the tax rate this year will be $24.80, against $22.90 in 1914. The total valuation of the town is $5,745,333, an increase of $111,000 from last year. The number of polls assessed is 2297.

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE SESSION PLANS COMPLETE

Gov. David I. Walsh is to welcome to Boston some 700 delegates to the convention of the National Negro Business League at the opening session in Symphony hall Wednesday, Aug. 18. The sessions continue through Aug. 20. Dr. Booker T. Washington, president of the organization, will deliver his annual address on the opening night. He will deal with the progress made by the negro race since the first league was organized in Boston 15 years ago.

All sessions, excepting the opening one, will be held at Convention hall, Garrison and St. Botolph streets, at 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. each day. These meetings will be public. The Boston Business League is in charge of the convention arrangements. It has prepared a reception and dinner in Convention hall on the concluding night of the gathering.

Numerous social attractions also have been planned for the visiting delegates who are to come here from all sections of the United States, representing some 600 commercial organizations of negroes in this country. There will be a trolley ride to historic places about Boston on the second day of the convention. On the concluding day there will be a steamboat trip down Boston harbor and a visit to one of the large downtown department stores. It is expected to be the most important annual gathering the national organization has held.

AIMS OF LABOR CONGRESS NOTED

SAN FRANCISCO—The business sessions of the labor conference that has brought to this city labor leaders and state, federal and municipal labor and immigration officials to confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson, began Tuesday. The aims of the conference as set forth by Secretary Wilson are:

Settlement of industrial difficulties by an industrial peace agreement based on industrial justice.

Bringing the man and the job and the man and the land together.

Better conditions for the wage earner and better results for the employer.

Coöperation between state, municipal and federal governments in handling the immigration problems and solving the labor questions.

Prevention of economic waste as a result of industrial strife.

PROHIBITION LEADS IN VIRGINIA PRIMARY

RICHMOND, Va.—Returns from Tuesday's state-wide primaries for nominations to the General Assembly, which will provide the machinery for the new prohibition law, indicate that the "drys" have won and will have a working majority in both branches of the General Assembly.

The next assembly will have as one of its duties the framing of laws to carry out the provisions of the enabling act passed at a general election last year.

ALLIANCE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

SAN FRANCISCO—The National German-American Alliance of the United States adopted resolutions Tuesday urging the German government to provide a more complete news service for other lands and solicited the "coöperation of every fair-minded American and of the Associated Press and of the United Press, in particular, in our efforts to correct erroneous statements about the German people at present circulating in this country."

CARMEN'S HEARING BEGINS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The first of the members of the carmen's union called to testify before the board of arbitration hearing in the dispute between the Rhode Island Company and its employees in regard to wages and hours of work for spare men took the stand yesterday afternoon. The testimony outlined the difficulties with which a conductor meets in his daily routine of duty. Christopher Daniels, secretary of the union, was the first man called and continues his testimony this morning.

GOVERNOR WALSH MAY GIVE POSITION ON ARRIVAL HOME

Chief Executive Expected to Issue Statement as to Whether He Will Be Candidate Again

It is generally believed in political headquarters that Governor Walsh's arrival in Boston Thursday will be followed shortly by an announcement that he is a candidate for a third term.

The Governor is due to arrive at the South station at 2:55 o'clock with the other members of the official delegation from Massachusetts to the Panama-Pacific exposition. Several of his military staff have been delegated to meet the party at Pittsfield and to escort the Governor to the State House or the Hotel Lenox, where he resides while in Boston.

The Democratic state committee, in anticipation of a third campaign by Governor Walsh, have made no plans for another to take his place in the event of a refusal to run. Former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry of South Boston has said that he would seek the gubernatorial nomination in such an event, but will content himself with second place if the Governor wants another nomination.

Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge, who is campaigning for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination as an avowed opponent of Governor Walsh, has not had the support of the Democratic state committee. He has written to Chairman Michael A. O'Leary protesting against an alleged attempt of the committee to frame a slate of candidates for the state ticket.

President Calvin Coolidge of the Massachusetts Senate, who is campaigning for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, says that the withdrawal of Col. August H. Goetting of Springfield from the field of candidates for the second place nomination has tended to cement the Republicans of western Massachusetts in support of the former. Mr. Coolidge resides in Northampton.

On the other hand, Councilor Guy Ham of Boston, the only present opponent of Mr. Coolidge, is said in political circles to be drawing a big following from eastern Massachusetts.

Plans have been completed for the annual outing of the Young Men's Republican Club of Dorchester. This year it is to be augmented by the Republican ward committees of wards 20 and 21. It is planned to go to Nantasket beach on Saturday on the 1:15 boat from Rowes wharf. Dinner will be served at the Hotel Napoli and speaking will follow.

The speakers and invited guests are to include the following: United States Senator John W. Weeks, Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, President Coolidge, Councilor Ham, Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth, Charles L. Burrill, state treasurer, and Alonzo B. Cook, the state auditor.

Frank L. Brier of Dorchester is chairman of the outing committee.

WINCHESTER TAX DETAILS GIVEN

In announcing an $18 tax rate for Winchester for the coming year the assessors show that the total valuation of property this year is $18,885,500 against $18,631,500 last year. The rate last year was $17.40. The value of buildings in the town is placed this year at $8,430,850; the value of land $5,433,375; value of personal property $4,991,275, the latter representing a decrease over last year when the value was placed at $5,402,775. Expenses estimated for this year are $344,651, less an estimated revenue of $93,000. This figure is compared with expenses last year amounting to $329,232, and with an expense in 1913 totaling only $290,706. Winchester this year will pay a state tax of $34,125, metropolitan park tax of $10,254, county tax of $17,742 and a town tax of $356,558.

ENROLLMENT AT B. U. INDICATES LARGE INCREASE

Advance Information From College Year Book Shows the Record Mark of 2060 Persons

Enrollment at Boston University this year, including that in the summer school, reached the record mark of 2060 for the institution, according to advanced information from the college year book, which is to be issued this week. This number is 52 per cent larger than that of five years ago, when the total enrollment was 1347.

The large increase is due in part to the formation of two entirely new departments in the university, the college of business administration and the summer school. The gain this year over last is 233, of which 104 is in the college of business administration and the remainder in the summer school, which numbers 141.

A slight increase in the teachers courses in the college of liberal arts, added to these other gains, more than offsets the slight decreases in other departments.

Prof. Harry C. Bentley, formerly dean of the school of commerce and finance of the Y. M. C. A., has already undertaken his duties as head of the department of accounting in the college of business administration. An advanced copy of the Bostonia, a quarterly magazine sent to the alumni of the university, will say:

"During the past five years the total annual income of the university has increased 76 per cent. For the past three years there has been no deficiency in current expenses. This financial showing, which is the outcome of the most rigid and minute economy, is largely due to the annual contributions of nearly 500 graduates, trustees, and patrons of the university."

ORGANISTS MEET AT SPRINGFIELD IN AUDITORIUM

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The convention of the National Association of Organists opened here Tuesday at the Auditorium with about 75 organists present. Arthur Scott Brook presided.

In the program of the day was a recital by Rollo F. Maitland of Philadelphia on the new municipal organ, installed at a cost of $20,000 in the Springfield auditorium through the subscriptions of citizens.

At the opening session Mayor Stacy announced that the formal acceptance of the organ will take place in the near future. The key of the organ will be formally turned over to the city, and then probably placed in the care of a municipal organist, selected by the city.

Joseph Shattuck, president of the Board of Trade, and Harry S. Baldwin spoke in behalf of the business men of Springfield. Another speaker was Henry G. Chapin, who worked to have the municipal organ installed in the auditorium.

In the afternoon the Rev. F. Ward Denys of Washington, D. C., spoke on "The ministry of music." In the evening a reception was held.

OUTING IS ARRANGED

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Board of Trade will hold its annual outing at Nahant on Aug. 17. The trip will be made by automobile. Athletic events, dinner and speaking are on the program.

MAYOR IS READY TO CONFER WITH FINANCE BOARD

Chief Executive Says He Will Not Change Order Relative to Appearance of City Employees

While consenting to meet the finance commission in conference, where differences of opinion on municipal questions might be discussed, Mayor Curley, in a communication to the commission, last night declared he would not change his order directing city employees to refuse to testify before that board unless accompanied by some attorney from the city law department.

The mayor said today that he has been in communication with the Boston finance commission and it has agreed not to issue periodical statements for publication in the press Sundays. The mayor said he is to meet John R. Murphy, chairman of the finance commission, sometime this week and work out a constructive program for Boston.

The mayor says that if it is shown he has no legal right to direct city employees not to testify before the finance commission unless accompanied by counsel and furnished with transcripts of their testimony he, at least, can advise city employees as to their protection when testifying before the state-established finance commission. The mayor concludes his statement by saying:

"In conclusion, I have noted the commission's request for a conference and I assure you I am ready to attend, for I believe the subject requires full and free discussion, not only in the interest of the witnesses who appear before the commission, but also for the welfare of the city, which we are both pledged to promote.

"Whatever progress has been made toward good government in other cities has been due to a spirit of coöperation in constructive effort, and if you join with me in constructive effort for the benefit of the city, I am confident that such results will be procured as to make a policy of criticism on minor points seem to be a total loss of time and energy."

More than 200 volumes of election department enrollment records were burned at city hall annex yesterday by the election board as a result of the ruling by Corporation Counsel Sullivan that the act abolishing party enrollment makes these records of a confidential nature.

Rose Drive Proposed

Mayor Curley is considering instructing the park and recreation department to establish a "rose driveway" in Jamaicaway between Center and Pond streets modeled after the famous rose drives of the West. He also plans to have a rose drive established in Franklin park not less than five miles in length.

Mayor Curley, Chairman James P. Timilty and members of the Democratic city committee met secretly at the Parker House yesterday, where it was learned later in the day preliminary plans were made for recovering the city council through the nomination of three Democrats, with Councilman James A. Watson at the head of the ticket. Mayor Curley and Chairman Timilty are considering what Democrats may be named and also methods whereby the party in Boston may be restored to complete harmony.

MUSICALE TONIGHT

The Women's City Club will have a garden musicale tonight from 7:30 to 8:30 at the clubhouse, provided by the Grieg trio.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Oysters Will Soon Be Welcomed Back to the Menu

September marks the annual return of oysters to the menu, and they are always most welcome. No other viand seems to take just their place, though the clam does his best to fill in the vacation period. Oysters are not only serviceable used on the half shell, in sauce, roasted, stewed and fried, but in numberless ways they may be prepared to form a course by themselves or as entree, canape, soup, chowder and other dishes famous in different localities.

If one has a cool cellar in which they may be stored, they are better when bought in quantity in the shell and they will keep for a long time covered with damp seaweed or sprinkled with wet cornmeal. If this is impossible, they should be opened by the fish dealer in order that the customer may have them at their best.

The oyster requires very little cooking, and if used in a stew it should only be dropped in for a couple of minutes until the beard curls, then removed instantly from the fire. If the oysters are to be broiled, the gridiron should be thoroughly warmed through, so that they may cook quickly without drying when they are put over the heat. If they are fried, the batter should be very delicate and the fat very hot, so that they may fry quickly. The habit of adding cornmeal to the batter makes too coarse and heavy a coating for the delicate texture of the oyster. They are best when simply dusted with fine cracker crumbs just before being dropped into the hot fat, using no batter at all. As the housewife is always glad to add to her stock of tested and tried oyster recipes, those here given may interest her.

Oyster Loaf—This is a very decorative dish and pretty for the Sunday night supper or a luncheon party. Take one well-shaped loaf of baker's bread, slice off the top lengthways, carefully remove the crumb from it and draw through two little slits a wide white satin ribbon which ties in a big bow on the top. Deftly hollow out the bottom of the loaf, leaving a quarter-inch crust entirely around and on the bottom of the loaf. Crumple tissue paper and fill the loaf with it, put on the cover and set it aside in a cool place; this is done so that the loaf will not lose its shape. When ready for service remove the paper, fill the loaf with rich creamed oysters and send to the table garnished with parsley.

Tomatoes, Oyster Filling—Take as many large firm tomatoes as there are portions to be served, cut and hollow out the stem end. Take enough small bluepoint oysters to allow four to each tomato, add for each four oysters a teaspoon of bread crumbs, a half teaspoon of grated cheese, a few drops of onion juice and half a teaspoon of finely chopped celery. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, place them in a buttered baking dish and turn over each a teaspoon of melted butter; dust lightly with a little bit of flour and bake until tender, but not until the tomato falls. Garnish with fried parsley. This is an excellent dish to serve with the fish course.

Baked Oyster Newburgh—Make a rich Newburgh sauce, and when it is thoroughly smooth and at boiling point add a solid quart of oysters that have been carefully wiped dry on a linen towel. Let them boil up once, then turn into a buttered casserole baking dish, sprinkle over the top a tablespoon of very fine bread crumbs, a tablespoon of grated English cheese and a little paprika, and brown lightly in the oven. Serve hot or cold with hot biscuits and fresh butter.

Oyster and Corn Scallop—Cut the kernels from eight ears of fresh, tender corn, add to them two gills of melted butter, one gill of sweet cream, two tablespoons of sugar, pepper and salt and two well beaten eggs. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of the corn, then a layer of oysters. Have ready four slices of pickled pork that has been diced and fried a delicate brown, dot the oysters with the pork and dust with a tablespoon of fine bread crumbs; put on another layer of the corn mixture, then the oysters and pork with the crumbs, and so on until the dish is filled. If the dish seems a little dry add a little more sweet cream, then dust the top lightly with grated cheese and bake.

Oyster Peppers—Select large green bull-nosed peppers, split them lengthwise, take out the pepper cone and throw the shells into cold water; take one pair of sweetbreads, parboil them until tender, dice them very fine and add a pint of solid oysters to them, with two gills of melted butter, a small cup of dry bread crumbs, two tablespoons of chutney sirup, two tablespoons of finely chopped celery, pepper, salt, two beaten eggs and a gill of cream. Dry the pepper shells, fill them with the mixture, place them in a buttered baking dish and bake half an hour or a little more according to the oven, but do not bake them long enough to lose their shape.

Oyster Canapes—Spread lightly toast rounds with anchovy paste. Wipe the oysters dry, then let them marinate for 10 minutes in a good sauce, lift them out coated with the sauce and allow three to each toast round. Garnish with olive curls.

Oyster Pie—Line a deep pie plate with pie crust. Make a cream sauce, not too thick, and put into it a pint of solid oysters. Fill the pie with the creamed oysters, put on the top crust and bake a delicate brown. This makes a very nice entree. Cut the pie in squares instead of the usual wedge-shaped pieces, and serve a tablespoon of whipped cream on top of each portion, dusting with a little pepper and salt.

Oyster Croquettes—Take three dozen fresh oysters, strain off the liquor and set it aside. Chop the oysters and mix them with an equal quantity of cold boiled, chopped chicken and six chopped mushrooms. Put them into a saucepan, add the liquor and one teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, two beaten eggs, and two tablespoons of cream, salt and pepper to taste. Stir and cook until the mixture thickens, then set it aside to cool. When cold form into croquettes, roll in egg and cracker dust, fry in hot fat and serve garnished with parsley and crisp slices of fried bacon.

Oyster Salad—Select one quart of solid oysters, and when their liquor comes to a boil add the oysters. When they boil up once remove the oysters, drain and cool. Take three egg yolks, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of vinegar and a tablespoon of dry mustard. Stir the ingredients over the fire until the eggs begin to thicken, then remove from the fire but keep stirring for two minutes or until the mixture is thoroughly smooth. Shred the hearts of two heads of white lettuce and mix one cup of finely chopped celery with the oysters. When the dressing is cold lay up the salad and garnish with olives and a little chopped red pepper. If the oysters are large they may be cut through once or twice.

Oyster Marmaduke—Take one pint of solid oysters and a half pint of fresh boiled shrimp; cut the shrimp in pieces and add them to the oysters with three quarters of a cup of bread crumbs, two tablespoons of ketchup, a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, a tablespoon of chutney sirup, a gill of melted butter, a tablespoon of chopped celery and the juice of an onion, one small red pepper finely chopped, pepper and salt and a tablespoon of whipped cream to bind the mixture, put a little butter in dots on the top and bake a delicate brown.

Oyster Sandwich—Take a pint of oysters, drain and let the liquor come to a boil. When it boils, drop in the oysters, let them stay until the beard curls, then remove from the fire and drain. Let the oysters get cold, but do not chill them. When ready to lay up the sandwiches, mix the oysters with heavy mayonnaise and lay four oysters on the sandwich square. After laying on the top slice cut it square and garnish with cross strips of red pepper.

QUARTER CENTURY'S MODES REVIEW

Reviewing the changes in fashions in the last 25 years, a writer for the Gentlewoman (London) says:

From 1890 to 1895 skirts continued to get wider and sleeves fuller. Then a reaction set in, and in the summer of 1897 all that remained of the sleeve puff was a small one at the top of the arm. This was probably due to the influence of the tailor-made, which at that time was chiefly built with a plain full skirt touching the ground, and a short, semi-fitting coat with sleeves that were extraordinarily tight and plain in comparison with their immediate predecessors.

The wide spreading skirt of that day gradually gave way to a shaped skirt which clung to the figure as far as the knees and then fell into long folds at the back, which swept the ground. Close-fitting sleeves were still worn and the fashions of the day (1899) would not have been ungraceful had it not been for the tightly nipped in waist which still prevailed.

At the beginning of this century long-trained skirts were worn on all occasions, blouses had come into favor and flower trimmed toques and hats of medium size were to the fore, while waists, though still small, were not so hideously pinched as heretofore.

The autumn of 1903 witnessed a distinct revolt against the over-elaboration of the so-called tailor-made, and a more severe style—that is to say, severe by comparison—was introduced, the best models showing a skirt that just cleared the ground, with a small sleeved, close-fitting coat. This innovation was short-lived, and the fashions of the following year were characterized by great lavishness of detail. Frocks and cloaks were cut on very ample lines and most elaborately adorned with frills, laces, bows, appliqués, ruches, flowers, etc. Hats, too, were large, over-trimmed, and most unwieldy.

Gradually woman ceased to care for this over-elaboration and there followed a period of draped frocks, tunic skirts, princess robes, elbow and cape sleeves and bolero coats. The year 1909 stands out as a conspicuous date in the history of fashion, for English women then began to realize the importance of the corset and to admire the waist of normal measurement. The princess frock, the short as well as the long version, was seen at its best and a becoming combination of the tunic and princess came into its own. From that period onward fashion has greatly improved in many respects, and today there is a recognized style of dress for every occasion. Of course, each season sees certain eccentricities, but as a rule these are of short duration, for they do not appeal to the woman of refined taste.

GOWNS WITH FASHIONABLE SCALLOPS

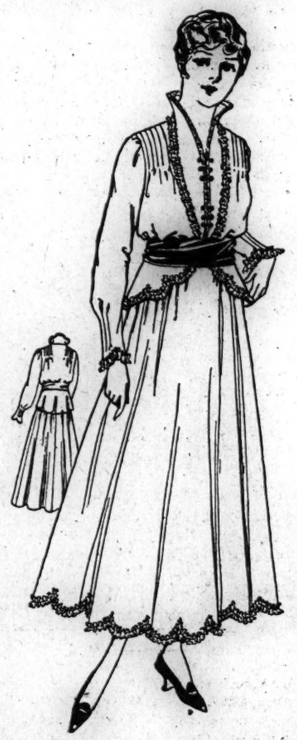
Scallops are in every way conspicuous just now, and midsummer gowns that are scalloped are among the smartest of the season. This one, made all of white taffeta, save for the chemisette and collar which are of double crêpe de chine finished with narrow lace on the edges, is very dainty and attractive. The ruches are made of taffeta, and the girdle is of black velvet ribbon.

Cotton and linen fabrics are charming, and moiré linen is new and quite soft enough in finish to be used for this purpose, although in place of the ruches it would be well to bind the edges with the material cut bias or with braid. For the chemisette could be used linen or any thinner material and organdie would be essentially dainty and attractive.

The chemisette portions and the flaring collar are made together, and are stitched to the blouse beneath its edges.

The three-piece skirt can be made straight in place of scalloped, but scallops are liked, and are certainly pretty, whether they are edged with ruffles or ruches or are simply bound.

If a silk gown is wanted and taffeta is not liked, faille could be made in just the same way or pongee or foulard, or



one of the oriental crêpes that are so much liked this season, and which are a little heavier than crêpe de chine, are well adapted to this gown.

For the medium size will be required 8¾ yards of material 27 inches wide, 6¼ yards 36, 5⅛ yards 44, with ¾ of a yard 27 for the chemisette and collar; 1½ yards 36 for the ruches.

The pattern (No. 8702) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Puzzle

Answer to Word Square:

B E S E T
E N T E R
S T O R E
E E R I E
T R E E D

RHOMBOID

Across: To fasten; an aromatic plant; dress; fleece; a metrical composition; end. Downward: A letter in bless; a preposition; a horse; to pull along; to let fall; an article of dress; meadow; a musical tone; a letter in bless.—Youths Companion.

Animals Enjoy Play

That animals often play and seem to delight in their odd games, just as children do, is what a writer in St. Nicholas thinks about it. He says that the otter "is a very boy for play, and even goes so far as to build himself a slide or chute for the fun of diving down into the water.

"That is more than we human boys used to do," he says, "for we had ready-made for us grandfather's two big slanting cellar doors, down which we slid and slid and slid till the wood was scoured white and slippery with the sliding. The wild otter likes to slide, and for the same reason that we children did. Up he climbs on the bank, then down he goes, splash, into the stream! Up he climbs and down he goes—time after time—day after day." There is nothing more fun than a slide, this writer says, whether it be a mudbank, like the otter's, or a cellar door, like the boy's.

Pups, a beautiful young collie, seemed to think play more important than anything else. We are told that there are no children over at Pups', so there is no one to give him free play.

"His efforts to induce a hen or a rooster to play with him are pathetic. The hen cannot understand the dog. She hasn't a particle of play in her anyhow, a truth about hens that Pups in turn can't understand at all. He runs rapidly around her, drops on all fours flat, swings his tail, cocks his ears, looks appealingly, and barks a few little cackle-barks, as nearly henlike as he can bark them, then dashes off and whirls back—while the hen picks up another bug!"

(Photo by Fashion Camera Company, New York City)

AIRY, SERVICEABLE DANCING FROCK

All in black is the dancing dress shown in the accompanying photograph. It combines practicality and airiness in a manner calculated to endear it to the girl who dances often and late. The black net overdress, laid in box plaits which give it a crisp irregularity at the bottom, is finished with a narrow binding of black taffeta, below which is a diaphanous inch or two of the plain net. The underdress is of pussy willow taffeta, as also is the bodice, which is simply draped in old-fashioned basque fashion. The girdle ties in rabbit ear bows in front. The sleeves are of the black net, slightly wrinkled, and four narrow straps of the taffeta form a shoulder band.

DISHES WITH ODD NAMES

Odd dishes are often nice to serve at a luncheon or dinner party. Novelty arouses interest; so to the hostess who entertains more or less, the following recipes may be welcome, while the oddity of their names will in no way affect the goodness of the dishes.

Brown Bread Ice Cream—Take two ounces of brown bread crumbs, pour over them a pint of boiling milk, four ounces of sugar, a tablespoon of vanilla and one and a half teaspoons of powdered gelatin. Stir until all is perfectly dissolved. When cool add a half pint of cream and a half cup of ginger sirup. Turn into the freezer and freeze.

Pop Corn Pudding—Dissolve one and a half ounces of powdered gelatin in two cups of hot water, then add one cup of sugar, two cups of milk, one cupful of chopped pop corn, and cook for a few minutes. Cool and add the strained juice of three oranges, one gill of cream and the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff. Beat all together until cool and then pour into a wet mold. Turn out and serve with whipped cream to which have been added a dozen dry powdered macaroons, a teaspoon of vanilla and a tablespoon of powdered sugar.

Fairy Butter—Take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs and beat them smooth to a paste with one tablespoon of orange flower water and two tablespoons of powdered sugar. When thoroughly smooth add them to one quarter pound of fresh butter and work all into a smooth paste; when blended, put into a strong cheesecloth square that has been wrung out of ice water and squeeze the butter through it on to a cold plate. As the butter is forced through the meshes of the cloth it will come out in odd shaped pieces, and it is very dainty to serve in this way with fresh hot biscuit or bread.

"Bubble and Squeak"—Fry in butter a few thin slices of cold boiled beef, taking care not to dry them up. Lay them on a hot platter and cover them with the following sauce: Have boiled very tender and chopped one Savoy cabbage and one quart of Brussels sprouts; drain them after they are chopped. Slice an onion very thin and put in a frying pan with butter, sprinkle with pepper and salt and when it begins to brown put in the chopped greens. Heat all very hot, dust with pepper, salt, and a teaspoon of powdered sugar, and when the onion is thoroughly done turn all over the beef and serve. This is a good luncheon dish.

Toad in the Hole—Make a smooth batter of six ounces of flour, one pint of milk and three eggs, beat smooth and turn into a well-buttered baking dish. Into the batter lay a few slices of cold mutton which has been dusted with pepper and salt; add one dozen oysters and two dozen coarsely chopped button mushrooms, season, put a little butter over the top and bake. Send to table in the dish it was baked in. This is another good luncheon dish.

Dormers—Chop half a pound of cold mutton, two ounces of fresh beef suet and three ounces of cold boiled rice together finely; add a high seasoning of pepper and salt and roll into little sausages. A little bunch of savory herbs adds greatly to the flavor. Dip them in egg, roll them in fine crumbs, and fry a delicate brown in hot fat. Serve with an English brown sauce poured over them. These make a good luncheon dish or entree. They may be garnished with toasted mushroom flaps in season, or served with stuffed baked peppers.

Jolly Boys—Sift carefully two and a half heaping tablespoons of yellow cornmeal, two heaping tablespoons of flour, one tablespoon of sugar, a saltspoon of salt and a teaspoon of baking powder; add one beaten egg to the mixture and then enough sweet milk to make a drop batter; stir in quickly one teaspoon of melted butter, beat well and drop by teaspoonfuls in hot fat. When they are a delicate brown serve in a napkin.

Snippi Doodles—Cream together one cup of sugar and a tablespoon of butter, then add one cup of flour, a teaspoon of baking powder, and a teaspoon of ground cinnamon; mix well and add one beaten egg and half a cup of milk. Spread very thin on a buttered baking sheet. When nearly done sprinkle the surface with sugar and when brown remove from the oven, cut into squares and remove quickly with a knife. These are thin crisp cookies and unusually good ones.

Fruit Pinwheel—Rub through a sieve one pint of flour, a tablespoon of sugar, half saltspoon of salt and two teaspoons of baking powder. Into this rub two generous tablespoons of butter and mix thoroughly with a half pint of milk. Flour the board and roll the dough out into a large square half an inch in thickness, spread a heaping tablespoon of soft butter on top of this and sift over it a cup of sugar and a cup of well-washed currants; grate a little nutmeg over the top. Cut and fold back the points to form a pinwheel, just as kindergarten children do, and bake on a well-greased baking tin 12 to 15 minutes in a brisk oven.

Two New Negligees

In readiness for winter boudoir wear, several charming new negligees have just made their appearance in the shops. One of them is of the new shaded satin in old rose and silver, another model being of Nile green and silver. They are made empire style and are finished all around the edge with a double plaiting in pinked ruching.

Another negligee made in empire fashion is of embroidered net. It has a deep pointed Spanish flounce edged with a little ruffle or footing, and the same trimming finishes the sleeves and the neck down to the high waist line, which is girdled with a sash of the net edged all round with a narrow ruffle of the footing. The sash finishes in front with an empire buckle of tiny blue forget-me-nots. A slip of the blue of the forget-me-nots is worn under the negligee.

PRESENT VOGUE OF THE PLAIN RUG

To show the importance of fitting a floor covering to its surroundings, not only taking into account the coloring, but also the character of the other furnishings, an exquisite Kirman rug that would be beautiful in a drawing room, or a plain light-toned carpet, equally pleasing in a dainty bedroom, would prove in the living room—aside from all practical questions—a very uncomfortable choice. Why? Because a floor must first of all carry sufficient depth of tone to "support" the rest of the room, or one can never feel that it is firmly planted under foot. And in these days, when a rug so often leaves a wide margin of light wood on all sides, we must be especially careful to put the necessary body of color into the floor covering, else our foundation will not be adequate for the room, writes Agnes Rowe Fairman in Good Housekeeping. It is a fact that, where the furnishings have been well balanced in this respect, a visitor may be unconscious of whether the carpet is costly or cheap, but let the same kind of a floor covering in the same place be three shades lighter, and people will never be quite at ease there. Every one will be vaguely aware that something is wrong with the room. Incidentally, a few small rugs of rich coloring will often correct the difficulty, if laid on a plain carpet that is too light.

Next comes the question of the plain carpet versus a design—and the plain floor is first in popular and artistic favor today. Of course, there are old and rich Oriental rugs that have a way of making themselves at home in all sorts of rooms under all sorts of conditions and color schemes, but Oriental rugs are in a class apart, and even the best of them are not exceptions to the rule that a large pattern imposes limitations in the arrangement of furniture, which in small homes are not easily met. For the dining room with its prescribed order of things, a central medallion on a wide field is often a happy choice, and here, too, we may use to good effect the fascinating Chinese rug with its odd, bold figures. But if we had to spend whole days or long evenings with it, we might soon not care for a design that by its very beauty commands attention, yet can so readily be learned by heart. So, for most rooms, it is wise to be on the safe side with a small repeat pattern, or scattered medallions on a well covered ground. By its very monotony the carpet then becomes inconspicuous on the floor.

And there we have one reason for the present vogue of the plain rug. For, unless one can afford to put something of rare beauty or real interest on the floor, like a good Oriental, why call attention to the floor covering at all by introducing a design? Why allow the pattern of an inexpensive rug to detract from things of greater value in the room? Another argument is that the plain floor, like the plain wall, is always a safe choice, because it sets off to good advantage whatever may be put on it. And still another very sound argument is that most of the rooms in most of our homes today are small, and the moment you bring any design into the floor covering you take away from the apparent size of the floor space. By the best decorators today even the inoffensive band borders that have been so popular are being discarded in favor of the perfectly plain carpet or rug. Finally, and a point that is too often overlooked, the carpeting in one solid color of several rooms and a hall that open into one another, or at least with one kind of a fabric in slightly different tones, will be very attractive, add much to the effect of spaciousness, and give a sense of unity to the whole house.

Waists for Fall

The early fall lines of waists which are now ready for the trade include a large percentage made of sheer materials, says the Dry Goods Economist. These include chiffons, laces, nets, marquisettes and Georgette crepe. The latter is used extensively with chiffon or net linings.

The dressy waist, which takes more the form of a dress bodice, is featured in matching suit colors. In some instances these waists are touched up with contrasting or monotone colors. White also appears in the collars, the cuffs, the vest, the buttons and in the various trimming effects. The use of white as a trimming is especially featured in models of navy and black.

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Arranging the Hair

The general tendency to favor a rather fuller effect in the arrangement of the back hair at the crown of the head is unquestionably the most striking feature of this Summer's fashionable hair modes.

The Triplet Switch—Simonson's latest—lends the desired fulness to the coiffure *where needed*. It is really three tiny little switches, easily divided so you can wear one or two of the strands, or all three, just as occasion requires or Fashion dictates.

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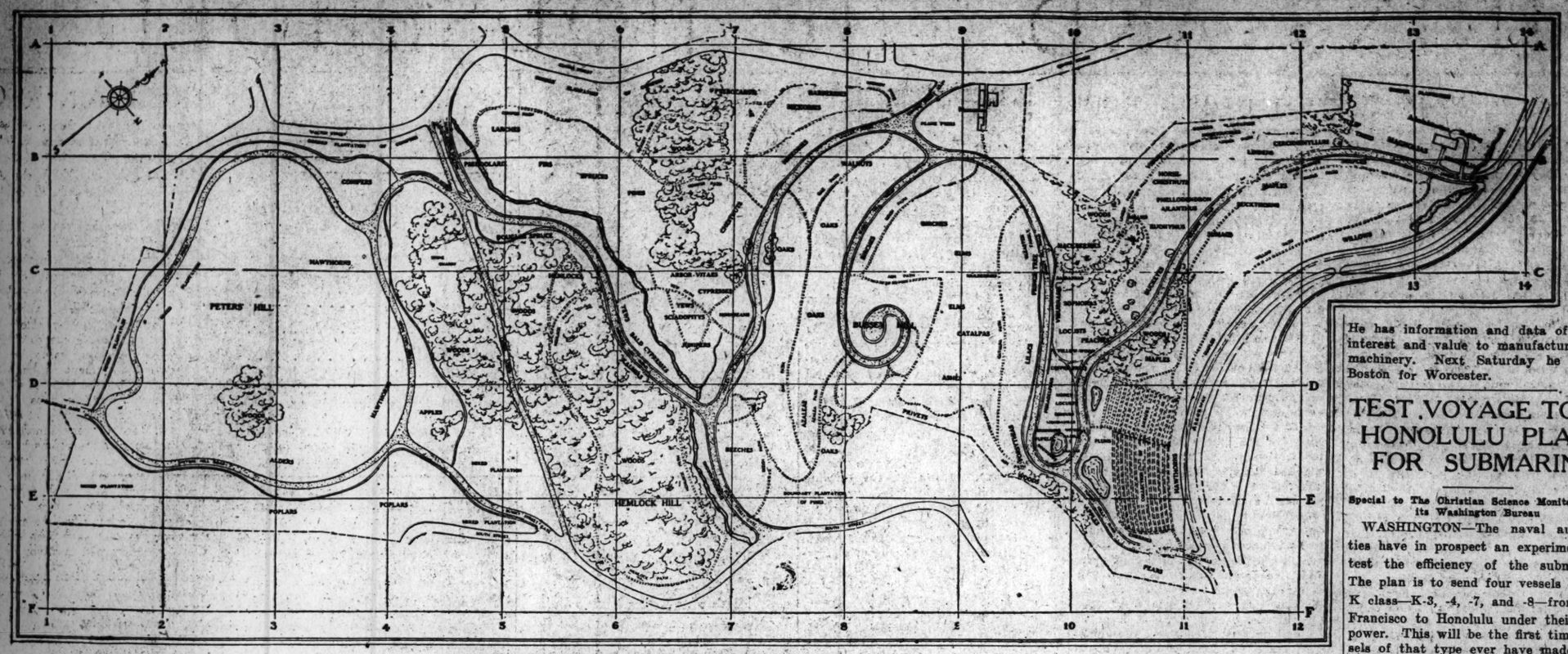

Map showing the paths of the Arnold Arboretum

TREES BROUGHT FROM DISTANT LANDS IN FLOWER

Full Beauty of Some Imported Shrubs Also Can Now Be Seen on Short Trip Through the Arnold Arboretum Grounds

In the beginning of August it is delightful to get right away from the towns, and to seek coolness in the hills and the woods. Crowds of people are availing themselves of vacations, or, at any rate, of Sunday afternoons and holidays to enjoy themselves in this way.

The meadows are ablaze with golden-rod, purple loose-strife decks the banks of brooks, while upland pastures show the ox-eye and hosts of other flowers of summer.

In the midst of all these glories one thinks almost with pity of the flowers of cultivation. But the Arnold Arboretum, also, has its attractions for those who like to see examples of the fine trees and shrubs that grow in distant lands, and that have won the admiration of travelers fortunate enough to behold them in flower in their natural home. There are a few of these flowering now in the Arboretum, and they cannot be seen in their full beauty at any other time; a short tour through the grounds enables one to visit them.

A visitor with an hour or two to spare, and wishing to see all these trees and shrubs and a number of other attractions, should enter the Arboretum at the Jamaica Plain gate (14B). On the right a few Magnolias are still in flower, M. Candolleana and M. Soulangeana being especially conspicuous near the road. Between 13B and 12B, on the right, are the Tulip trees, their curious petals now fallen. Among the leaves may be seen the half-ripe fruit, resembling tight bundles of green scales, some four inches in length. Along the Meadow Road the heavy fragrance of the Pepper-bush is much in evidence. This bush is common on the Blue Hills and in other woods around Boston.

On the right is another of the sweetest of the flowers of Massachusetts—the Swamp Honeysuckle (Azalea viscosa). Its blossoms are white and fragrant. Behind it, over the Linden Meadow, are sheets of yellow, produced by Linaria vulgaris, the Butter-and-eggs of the children. Shrubs of Buckthorn on the left are nearly covered with berries of shining black, like currants. Beyond them one sees bushes bearing what looks like large, red velvet cones. These are the compact clusters of fruit of the Staghorn Sumach. On the right is the rare sight of a Koelreuteria in full flower. This Chinese tree has flowers of bright canary yellow, collected into large, branched bunches standing well up above the leaves. Behind it, across the meadow, showing well against the dark woods above, is a dense mass of Aesculus parviflora (Small Buckeye) bushes, not more than seven feet high, but literally covered with tall, feathery spikes of white flowers. They form a handsome hedge. The featheriness of the flowers is caused by bunches of long, white threads (the stamens), which project far out of the flowers, and spread in all directions. The honey among the petals must be particularly good, as it is sought by butterflies and bees.

In the small wood which the road here passes through, cicadas raise their small but cheerful voices. No sound calls one who has been in a tropical forest back to its depths again so much as this sound. Most parts of such jungles are dark, steamy, and absolutely silent, except for the distant crackling, as some beast occasionally breaks slowly through the undergrowth. But where there is a road or track, so that light falls through between the trees, the cicadas make so loud a chorus with their trilling, that no other sound is audible. Whether they vary their song in the Arboretum in the curious and hitherto quite unexplained way they do in southern Asia would be interesting to observe. There, every now and then, the whole volume of sound, all the thousands of voices, stop with startling suddenness, and leave an almost total silence, beginning again in full chorus with equal abruptness after one or two seconds. This phenomenon is well known to naturalists, but, so far as the writer knows, it has never been explained.

After passing this wood and turning off the road to the left, the rows of parallel flower beds that constitute the shrub collection appear on the right front. The tall spikes of flowers at the farther end of the first bed, next the pond at 10D, are those of the Yucca. Their ivory-white petals are of such intense luster that they form a conspicuous object, even when seen far off. Passing along the ends of these rows, the fifth and sixth contain the Bush-honeysuckles, now covered with their coral and amber berries, looking, in the sun, like dense festoons of gems. In the eleventh bed the creeping rose (R. Wichuriana) is in full flower. Its chief claim to celebrity is now the beauty of its daughter, the rose called Dorothy Perkins. In the next bed are the Potentillas, still, after many months, in undiminished bloom.

In the second bed from the top end is a fine bush of St. John's-wort (Hypericum lobocarpum) from the southern Appalachian hills. The Trumpet-creepers on the fence are just now making a splendid show of rose and orange flowers. It is the beautiful combination of deep red bell with orange tube that gives the flowers their intensity.

At the end of this fence, near 11E, is the striking yellow Clematis (C. tangutica), already partly gone to seed. Walking down this side, past the ends of the rows toward the pond, one notices near the first bed a strong scent like that of strawberries. This comes from the dark red flowers of Calycanthus floridus, or Carolina Allspice. In the ninth bed are the white-flowered Hydrangeas (H. paniculata), and in the next one the Elders. There is a variety (Sambucus canadensis var. maxima) with extraordinarily large flower clusters—18 inches across.

Before leaving by the Forest Hills gate, which is not far off, it is worth while to walk around the ponds and admire the reflections of the Purple Loosestrife that lines the margins. The reddish-purple spikes of these flowers are of a peculiarly attractive shade, and when reflected in irregular groups in the dark water they make an exquisite picture.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING URGED IN ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—F. N. Hopkins, of Ft. Smith, chairman of the western division of the state's profitable farming committee and secretary of the State Horticultural Society, at Conway, summed up results of Arkansas' movement to diversity crops and to improve general farm conditions.

His summary, according to the Memphis News-Scimitar, follows:

Introduction of diversification education in every section.

Twenty-five per cent reduction in cotton acreage.

Several hundred per cent increase in grain acreage.

Increase of pig and poultry club memberships of 1500.

Enrollment of 6000 boys and girls in club work.

Introduction of pure bred live stock in live stock sections.

One per cent increase in purchases of modern farming implements.

Beginning of the abandonment of farm mortgage system.

Bumper crops of feedstuffs, fruit and truck stuffs.

JOHN LAWSON CASE APPEALED

DENVER, Col.—An appeal to the Colorado supreme court was filed Tuesday by attorneys for John R. Lawson, former coal strike leader, sentenced to imprisonment for life, petitioning for a stay of carrying out the sentence.

FUEL SHORTAGE MAY BRING OUT ARGENTINE OIL

Development of Petroleum Deposits at Comodoro Rivadavia Is in Hands of Government and Few Small Private Companies

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

COMODORO RIVADAVIA, Argentina—The possibility that the Argentine Republic may have to depend largely on its petroleum deposits as the only available fuel to be obtained, is fast approaching a probability. The exportation of coal from England and Australia has been shut off, and although the United States is sending down considerable quantities, boats are too scarce to insure a regular supply. In spite of the coming presidential elections, when usually every matter save the "great one" is put off (manana), the politicians and the people in general are beginning to worry about the fuel supply.

Naturally the first place they turn to is Comodoro Rivadavia, where the government and a few private companies have already begun extensive work. Very little of the government products are sold, but kept in reserve for the navy. The private companies, however, do a rather extensive business and hope to increase their output with the growing demand. As the government owns the greater part of the field and has by far the best methods of working, it virtually resolv itself into a monopoly. The point now being considered is that of getting more oil—of enlarging the output of the plant. Only six of the 24 wells are in operation for one reason or another, which when hammered down into cold facts means a lack of ready cash to keep them going. As there is no income involved when the products are used by the navy, the present propositions deal with the idea of selling part of the product, thus enabling the management to obtain sufficient funds to work more wells. With the four 60,000 gallon tanks for storage and an excellent system of pipe lines to the wharf, there seems to be no reason why more oil should not be brought up; and there is little doubt but that the alarming fuel situation will greatly accelerate a matter that would otherwise lie dormant until after the elections.

BOOK CIRCULATION IN CHILE INCREASES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—The national library, having decided some time since on the establishment of branch libraries throughout the country, has just set up in this city the tenth important collection of books by national authors to be made accessible to the public and used for purposes of popular education. This policy of the national library, conceived and executed by its director, Carlos Silva Cruz, has already begun to show its beneficial effects upon cultural conditions in the republic. He saw the paucity of the collections and the slight circulation of books in Chile, as compared with Europe and the United States. Suitable buildings and trained librarians were lacking, and popular interest was slight, hence scanty appropriations. Using the national library as a distributing center of information and enthusiasm as well as of books, he is steadily altering the outlook, earning for himself much deserved renown as a national benefactor.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE OVER ANDES ASKED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—El Mercurio in a recent editorial discussed the inadequacies and defects of the winter mail service across the Andes, and based its argument for change on the need of doing away with inconveniences caused to private correspondents desirous of keeping in touch with their families, to merchants of Chile in their business with other South Americans and to representatives of European and North American countries who wish to keep communications free and open. The newspaper recommended that the Chilean officials awake, plan for use of pack trains when and where the rail service breaks down and keep especially in view the prompt interchange of news between the Chilean coast towns and Buenos Aires, in Argentina.

ADVANCE OF SEEDS NEED IN ARGENTINA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Congress has been asked to decide on the question of advances in seeds to needy agriculturists, owing to the fact that the government which has had this matter in charge for some months past now finds itself unable to finance the operation. From many parts of the republic there is a general clamor for seeds, particularly from Entre Rios, and the minister of agriculture realizing the need of immediate action has chosen this means of getting a quick remedy. There seems to be little doubt but that Congress will pass a decree allowing the necessary money, for with the European situation as it is any surplus that the farmers may grow can e sily be disposed of at the best of prices.

VARIED MEXICAN FACTIONS EAGER FOR U. S. FAVOR

(Continued from page one)

can countries on a course of action. This may take some time, for the diplomats must confer with their governments before indorsing any plan.

2. Recognition of some government in Mexico by the United States and other western hemisphere governments. This will be followed by the recognition of Great Britain, who is waiting only for United States action, and undoubtedly by that of most other powers.

3. Active support of the new government. Embargo on shipments of arms to Mexico probably would be the first act. Military force may or may not be necessary. Arrangements for financial aid will have to follow and this government would see that the political and economic reforms of the revolution are put in process.

Meantime relief of the food shortage will go forward as an entirely separate matter.

VILLISTAS WITHDRAW IN YAQUI VALLEY

WASHINGTON — General Funston wired the war department today that General Maytorena, Villa commander in Sonora, notified railroad officials Sunday night that he was withdrawing all troops from the Yaqui valley.

In Admiral Howard lands forces to police it, General Maytorena said, the responsibility for "this invasion of Mexican territory" would lie with Carranza for causing conditions which demanded the Villistas' withdrawal from the valley.

PRIMARY HELD IN MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—Early returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary election, received here, indicated that Theodore G. Bilbo, Lieutenant-Governor, was leading the four other aspirants for the nomination for Governor. For Lieutenant-Governor the returns showed that E. B. Carter and Lee M. Russell were running a close race.

WINCHESTER MEN ON OUTING

Some 300 Winchester residents went to Canobie lake, N. H., today to take part in the traders' day outing of the Winchester Business Men's Association. The party made the trip in special trolley cars

PATIENCE URGED IN GETTING SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Special Agent Massel Tells Boston Business Men the United States Has Many Advantages

South America offers a large field for trade development by United States manufacturers of machinery and machine tools, declared J. A. Massel, special agent of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, in addressing some 30 local business men at the Boston Chamber of Commerce late Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Massel gave his auditors first hand information concerning the market for machinery and machine tools in South America, the results of a personal investigation conducted while on a tour through Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador and Panama.

Mr. Massel has written a lengthy report summarizing the results of his observations in South America. This report is to be published for distribution among business interests in the United States. It is expected to be of great assistance to the manufacturer in this country who aspires to commercial relations with nations in the southern continent.

While this report is in process of publication, however, Mr. Massel is traveling to principal cities in the country, meeting the manufacturers and giving them the benefits of his investigation in advance of the printed report. The manufacturers also have the advantage of presenting questions concerning conditions in South America to one who is exceptionally conversant in this regard.

The American manufacturer must not expect to secure marvellous business results without patient effort, Mr. Massel said in substance. The traders in South America must be met on their own grounds. Representatives sent from United States business houses should be well trained men. To be successful from the outset it is a prerequisite that the salesman should be fully conversant with the Spanish language, the commercial language of South America, said the speaker. Without such ability it was said to be next to impossible to carry on commercial relations with South American traders.

For the first year or so, he said, the returns were not likely to be lucrative in the average case, although thereafter the results probably would be satisfactory. The United States business house should not try to rush transactions to a speedy conclusion, he said, for the South Americans are prone to conduct their affairs much more moderately than do concerns in this country.

Mr. Massel presented from parts of his report many figures describing the resources of the countries, dwelling particularly on the Argentine Republic. The machinery and tool trade in South America was originally held by English manufacturers. This condition, he said, has been altered by the progressive German houses which have grasped the essentials necessary to carry on trade relations with South Americans much more readily than have the English. The Germans, said he, are more careful to adapt their commodities to the needs of their prospective customers. In the matter of credits the Germans, too, said he, have met the South Americans on a more acceptable basis.

South America is importing more and more machinery from the United States, said Mr. Massel. In quality of the products and in quantity of shipments the United States is today supreme, he said. Manufacturers in this country, he declared, have marked advantage over those from other nations in dealing with South America.

During the remainder of this week Mr. Massel will make his headquarters at the office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, room 752 Oliver building. He offers to be of service to any business man interested in the results of his investigation of machinery markets in South America. He has information and data of much interest and value to manufacturers of machinery. Next Saturday he leaves Boston for Worcester.

TEST VOYAGE TO HONOLULU PLAN FOR SUBMARINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The naval authorities have in prospect an experiment to test the efficiency of the submarine. The plan is to send four vessels of the K class—K-3, -4, -7, and -8—from San Francisco to Honolulu under their own power. This will be the first time vessels of that type ever have made such a trip without being towed, the four submarines of the F class having gone to Hawaiian waters from the west coast in that way. The submarines are to be accompanied by a convoy.

It is assumed that the K boats will have no difficulty in making the trip of 2000 miles, for their radius of action should permit them to go to Honolulu and return on their fuel capacity. The problem, it is said, is rather one of food than of fuel, in having available at all times food that will be palatable during such a trip without drawing upon the supplies of the convoy.

The K boats were built on the Pacific coast and have been undergoing tests in western waters. They will be stationed at Honolulu as a new division, which will bring the submarine defenses of the islands up to two divisions. The units of the K boats are designed for a continuous run of 3500 miles on normal fuel, and by carrying extra fuel they would be expected to make 2000 miles additional.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR PAN-AMERICAN TALK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SAN FRANCISCO—John Barrett, director-general Pan-American Union, offers $50 for the best address on Pan-American relations by any student or any 1915 graduate at the international students' reunion, to be held here Aug. 16 to 21. The word limit will be 1200 to 1800 words. Manuscripts must reach A. L. Cowell, assistant director congresses exposition, by Aug. 16. The students' reunion is held under the auspices of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

KANSAS WOMEN ARE OUT FOR U. S. SENATE

ATCHISON, Kan.—Mrs. E. K. Brunes, superintendent of the State Orphans Home here, announced today that she will be a candidate to oppose Mrs. Lillian Mitchener, already placed in the field for the United States senatorship in 1918. Mrs. Mitchener is president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. and is now making prohibition addresses in Pennsylvania.

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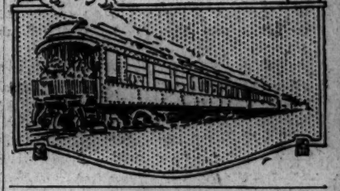

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BRITISH NOTES FIRMLY ASSERT BLOCKADE RIGHT

(Continued from page one)

on the commerce of the United States because the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets."

Replying to the American insistence upon the release of the Neches cargo, as seized in violation of international law, the British government insists that it is unreasonable to expect Great Britain to release her blockade as long as Germany continues to sink ships in the war zone, but the willingness is expressed to examine the facts "in a spirit of consideration of the interests of neutrals" if "hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries."

In answer to the "caveat" Great Britain hopes that "the willingness of His Majesty's government to make reasonable concessions to American interests" will avoid a controversy over jurisdiction of the prize courts and the legality of the orders in council, but should the United States insist upon its position His Majesty's government will be prepared to concert with the United States government in order to decide upon the best way "of applying the accepted rules of international law."

Presentation Made by Great Britain in Chief Defense of Its Blockade

Replying to the United States note of March 30, in which the United States declared its objections to certain interferences with neutral trade apparently contemplated by Great Britain under the orders in council, Great Britain makes the following presentation as its chief defense of the practices against which the United States complains:

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State.

American Embassy,
London, July 24, 1915.

Following note, dated July 23, received from Sir Edward Grey this morning:

"1. On the 2d of April your excellency handed to me a copy of a communication containing the criticisms of the United States government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of His Majesty's government.

"2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candor which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your excellency and also the administration at Washington that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

"3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the Allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium, the poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders and finally the sinking of the Lusitania without any opportunity to passengers and non-combatants to save their lives, has shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves.

"4. Your excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March I explained that the allied governments intended to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your excellency's government not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

"5. In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

"This is a contention which His Majesty's government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut out the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective.

"The government of the United States indeed intimates its readiness to take into account the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated' and recognizes that 'the form of close blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft.'

"6. The only question then which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your excellency's words, they 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war'; and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

"7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the civil war the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3000 miles of coast line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in that great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the Southern states. The Confederate armies were dependent on supplies from overseas, and those supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them.

"To cut off this trade the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the federal government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into the territory of their enemies and from which blockade running could be facilitated.

"Your excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be reëxported.

"8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the Allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

"9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral state, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is bona fide destined for or proceeding from the neutral state.

"It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

"10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority, it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Springbok, a doctrine upheld by the claims commission at Washington in 1873.

"But the United States and the British governments took a broader view and looked below the surface at the underlying principles, and the government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the civil war, abstained from all protest against the decisions by which ships and their cargoes were condemned.

"11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions, it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply.

"We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

"12. The communication made by the United States embassy on the 2d of April describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries, there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated, and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

"13. One of the earlier passages in your excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it 'by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights' which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war; and these it defines as the right of capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

"14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

"15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details there has been a wide variety of views. As for unneutral service, the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not even mention it. It is impossible in the view of His Majesty's government in these circumstances to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in any way suggested in your excellency's communication.

"16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Among these may be mentioned your citation of the declaration of Paris, due no doubt to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your excellency on the 1st of March, wherein it was stated that the allied governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin, and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

"17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the Declaration of Paris is affected by these measures or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on the sole ground that they are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination we are not in practice detaining the goods.

"18. His Majesty's government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

"19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realized that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your Excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

(Signed) "E. GREY."

Seizure of United States Steamship Neches Is Held Lawful in British Reply

The correspondence follows in which the United States protests to Great Britain against the detention and unloading of the American steamship Neches, from Rotterdam to the United States, carrying goods originating in territory held by Germany and consigned to Americans, and Great Britain's replies. This is the first specific case of the kind arising under British orders affecting American interests and is made the occasion for a reassertion of the American position in denial of British rights to interfere with shipments from neutral countries to the United States.

The secretary of state to Ambassador Page.

Department of State,
Washington, July 15, 1915.

Ambassador Page is informed that it has been brought to the attention of the department that the steamship Neches of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge cargo, the property of American citizens.

It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fall, therefore, within the provisions of paragraph 4 of the order in council of March 11, which stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port.

Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the government of the United States as set forth in the department's instruction of March 30, 1915, with respect to the order in council mentioned, the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great Britain.

Mr. Page is also instructed to inform the foreign office that the legality of this seizure cannot be admitted and that in the view of the government of the United States it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport, and that the right of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland in due course in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of enemies of Great Britain.

He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this government that goods taken from the Neches, which are the property of American citizens, should be expeditiously released to be forwarded to their destination and to request that he be advised of the British government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that government.

Great Britain's reply to United States protest in Neches case follows:

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State.

American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

Sir Edward Grey has today sent me the following note:

"The note which your excellency addressed to me on the 17th instant respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship Neches has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of His Majesty's government.

"The note which I had the honor to send to your excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of His Majesty's government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and pending consideration by the government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23d it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

"There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your excellency respecting the cargo of the Neches.

"It is the practice of the German government in the waters through which the Neches was passing to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels, irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law as well as to the principles of humanity.

"His Majesty's government on the other hand have adhered to the rule of visit and search and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

"His Majesty's government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral governments concerned.

"While those acts of the German government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war.

"If, however, it be alleged that in particular cases and special circumstances hardship may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, His Majesty's government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interests of neutrals and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the Neches, to which your excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category."

Prize Court Rulings Are Assured by Great Britain to Conform to International Law

In regard to prize court proceeding the United States had served notice by caveat to Great Britain that American rights will be construed under accepted international law and that prize court proceedings based on British municipal legislation not in conformity with basic international law will not be recognized as valid by the United States.

The dispatch transmitting this notice follows:

The secretary of state to Ambassador W. H. Page:

Department of State,
Washington, July 14, 1915.

In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interests and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British government that in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned the government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by order in council or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law.

Britain's Reply to Caveat

Great Britain's reply to the United States caveat regarding British prize court proceedings contends that British orders in council are in conformity with the principles of international law and cites remedies open to Americans not satisfied with prize court decisions. This reply follows:

Ambassador W. H. Page to the Secretary of State:

American Embassy,
London, July 31, 1915.

Your 1848, July 14, 5 p. m. I have today received the following note from Sir Edward Grey:

"Foreign Office, July 31, 1915.

"Your Excellency:

"1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 16th instant in which you were good enough to communicate to me for the information of His Majesty's government the opinion held by the government of the United States, that in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in His Majesty's prize court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

"2. I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court the government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

"3. British prize courts, according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes, rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.'

"As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the Amy Warwick (2 Sprague, 123) it was held that prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instructions their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical.

"4. As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your Excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell in the case of the Fox, in which that famous judge observed in the course of the discussion: 'A question has been stated, what would be the duty of the court under orders in council that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would at all events be bound to enforce the orders in council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rules of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the orders in council. This court is bound to administer the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilized states. At the same time it is strictly true that by the constitution of this country the King in council possesses legislative rights over this court and has power to issue orders and instructions which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court.

"These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the King's orders in council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves under the given circumstances to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them and which constitute their legal character could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing.

"'The constitution of this court relatively to the legislative power of the King in council is analogous to that of the courts of common law relatively to that of the Parliament of this kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved reasons, principles of natural reason and justice—they have likewise the written or statute law in acts of Parliament which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects, or positive regulations consistent with them upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left to the imperfect information which the courts could extract from mere general speculations.

"'What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in these courts if required to enforce an act of Parliament which contradicted those principles is a question which I presume they would not entertain a priori, because they will not entertain a priori the supposition that any such will arise.

"'In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it cannot without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is less disposed to entertain them because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law.'

"5. The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the president of the prize court in the case of the Zamora in which Sir S. Evans said: 'I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would be called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders.'

"6. In the note which I handed to your excellency on the 23d of July I endeavored to convince the government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity are consistent with the principles of international law.

"The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court, but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is therefore not binding upon the court.

"If the prize court declines to accept his contentions and if after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of His Majesty's privy council the government of the United States of America consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

"7. This principle that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review was conceded by Great Britain in article 7 of the Jay treaty of 1793 and by the United States of America under the treaty of Washington of 1871. Your excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the 'Matamoros Cases') were submitted to the commission established under articles 12-17 of the treaty of Washington.

"In each of these cases proceedings in prize had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States and in each case the judgment of the supreme court, the court of last resort in cases of prize, had been obtained; the United States filed a demurrer in these cases, alleging that, as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the appellate court was final and no claim based upon it could be made before the commission.

"The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard and the agent of the United States in his report of the proceedings of the commission stated that he personally 'maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the commission as an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should be had upon this question.'

"8. The same principle was accepted both by the United States government and His Majesty's government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States government to propose that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the supreme court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation.

"9. It is clear, therefore, that both

(Continued on page nine)

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SCHOOL GARDEN RESULTS SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA

More Than Twenty Thousand Children Enrolled, Some Are Working at Home, a Fair to Be Held in the Fall

PHILADELPHIA—Every child can have a garden all his own if he is fortunate enough to attend or live near one of the 46 school yards which have been opened for school gardening this summer by the board of education. Nor is the garden movement confined to boy pupils. Girls are going to have equal opportunity to raise flowers or vegetables, according to inclination.

There are real, practical lessons underneath the play, says the North American, for the children are learning to do intensive farming on small plats of ground. They are carrying their knowledge to their homes, and recently Miss Caro Miller, director of school gardens, reported that hundreds of home gardens in small back yards have been started as an indirect result of the school garden movement.

"We are trying not so much to induce the city child to consider farming as a future occupation, as to show what can be done on a small scale here in town," said Miss Miller. "There is no reason why the city family should not have their own vegetables and we believe that the next generation will better utilize the soil in consequence of the gardening done by them in school."

To the youngster who loves to dabble in earth the work is fun. The first bean vine which clambers up the pole is regarded with awe and pride. There never were such berries as they gather from their own bushes, and the child who has a small squash farm develops an intense fondness for that vegetable.

Begun 11 years ago, school gardening has passed the experimental stage. Every school district has its small garden area, but there is not enough ground to supply the demands of the children, who are clamoring for the work. Perhaps the best school garden is at the Stowe school, at Seventieth street and Woodland avenue. Last year the boys and girls raised a greater variety of fine fruit and vegetables there than was displayed at any other school in the city.

While the public schools are in session, the hours for school gardening are from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and on Saturday from 9 a. m. until noon. The visiting classes from the nearest schools come to the gardens once a week. Individual plat holders come three times a week. During the summer the hours for garden work are from 8:30 a. m. until 1 p. m.

In September the little farmers will have a real "fair" and display their vegetables, fruits and flowers to a group of judges selected by Miss Miller. Prizes will be awarded to the most creditable exhibition. Girls will have canning bees and be marked for their skill in cooking as well as gardening.

About 20,000 children have enrolled for instruction in home gardens. The "flowers for Philadelphia" movement, started in conjunction with the gardens, has gained a growing membership of several hundred schools. In addition to the gardening, the children are taught to cane chairs, make baskets, weave and do other handcraft work which keeps them busy and contented during the hot summer months.

BRITISH NOTES FIRMLY ASSERT BLOCKADE RIGHT

(Continued from page eight)

the United States government and His Majesty's government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review, if it is held in the prize court and in the judicial committee of the privy council on appeal that the orders and instructions issued by His Majesty's government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and should the government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, His Majesty's government will be prepared to concert with the United States government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen.

"I trust, however, that the defense of our action which I have already communicated to your excellency and the willingness of His Majesty's government (which has been shown in so many instances) to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such action arising.

"10. In any case I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehensions under which I cannot but feel the government of the United States are laboring as to the principles applied by British prize courts in dealing with the cases which come before them. E. GREY."

GARMENT CONFERENCE PLANNED

NEW YORK—Postponement of carrying out the strike vote passed by the International Garment Workers Union in Greater New York was brought about Tuesday by a request from Mayor Mitchel's council of conciliation that representatives of the union and the executive board of the Coat, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association meet with the conciliators today for a final discussion of differences. The proposal was agreed to by both sides.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Addressing a rural organization conference at Amherst, Mass., on July 30, Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the free public library commission and state librarian, spoke of the work of the library commission of Massachusetts. He said that the first state commission to be appointed was in Massachusetts, and today 37 of the 48 states of the Union have such a commission, reaffirming the leadership of Massachusetts in things pertaining to education. Library extension work, carried on in connection with the new movement, called organization of rural communities, has a peculiarly advantageous field in Massachusetts, where, if the libraries of the state were evenly distributed, there would be one in every 20 square miles.

In the free public libraries of Massachusetts there are housed more than 6,000,000 books, which means two books per capita. Two books is the number usually allowed out of a library on a reader's card, so it is seen that Massachusetts has books enough to keep her people reading all the time, if they were distributed and used with mathematical exactness. The actual annual circulation of books in Massachusetts is, however three books per capita, including adults and children.

The laws of Massachusetts are especially liberal in regard to exchange of books among libraries, and also as to the use of books by the public. Bates hall in Boston has, for example, several thousand books on open shelves which anyone may take down to read in the hall without applying for them or registering in any way. No one but residents of Boston can take books out of the library on a card, except under special conditions, but anyone may read freely and have the full use of the library at the building.

The number of library buildings in Massachusetts is notably large. Of these 278 have been given by Massachusetts residents or as memorials of former citizens. Only 33 of them are Carnegie buildings. There are 51 libraries housed in separate buildings built by taxation, or located in town, school or engine houses. There are 54 located in buildings owned by the town, halls, historical society buildings or those used by the G. A. R. In 48 towns funds now are being gathered for separate library buildings.

Management of the public libraries differs in various towns. The majority, or 275, are wholly owned and managed by the town. In 39 the town has some representation, in 27 it has no representation, but appropriates money for the support of the institution. Eleven of them—as, for example, Fairhaven and Gloucester—are public libraries, but have no connection whatever with the town government or finances.

A bulletin lately issued from the Riverside, Cal., library lists "books added recently" to the number of about 500, on agriculture, country life and garden, home economics, astronomy, surveying, geology and the like, and not a word about fiction. Novels are evidently not to be heralded as a lure to the readers. It issues also a separate bulletin, "Books and Information for Home Builders." The pamphlet is divided into lists of books on house plans and planning, building and equipment, interior decoration and furnishing, gardens and grounds, and a few housekeeping books. Another small pamphlet is a reference list for "city planning," and is classified as follows: General; finance, administration and law; approaches; engineering; fire-fighting; parks, parkways and playgrounds; problems in city government, with nine subheadings, such as schools, water systems, etc. Curiously enough an entirely seperate pigeon hole is labeled "Jitneys." Three articles are listed, one significantly named "Roping the Wild Jitney." All other transportation is gathered under the head, Utilities. Streets and public buildings and institutions are the final groups.

Under the heading "Getting Rid of Deadwood," the editor of the Quarterly published by the University of the State of New York for the New York libraries, relates his own struggles in getting rid of useless books which do so accumulate. He makes it clear that out-dated books are often not merely useless; they are actually harmful. A book which contains misinformation is filling space needed for later works. Then the presence of many old volumes makes the whole library unattractive. This editor thinks that a shelf of what he calls 50 "live books" will attract far more interest than these same books would rouse if they were scattered about among 500 old books.

Thirdly, as it costs a library more to keep and care for books than it does to buy them, the keeping of useless books is an actual extravagance. Each book on the shelves represents a percentage of the total library cost. The question is, Is the book worth what it costs to keep it? The mere fact that a book is unused is not, however, a sufficient reason for labeling it useless. Many excellent or useful books are overlooked, perhaps because the librarian does not know their value.

It is clear, however, that many an old book which is useless so far as its actual contents are related to modern progress, is often of great interest to the student of the literary or other manners of its time. While this sort of curiosity may not be worth appeasing at the cost of shelf-room really needed, it is certain that a large part of the material often dubbed deadwood has a quaint and pleasant savor for one who is fond of that which is old. Even an old book on engineering, for example, must have interest for the student of the history of his profession; as the absurd maps and drawings of the continent discovered in the fifteenth century are of vast interest today. It would be unfortunate if all the old records and diaries and letters that contain incorrect statements were cast aside, since after all atmosphere as well as bare fact has a literary value.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

Shipbuilding

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Sixty seagoing steel ships, aggregating 288,701 gross tons, are now being built in American shipyards. This is the heaviest tonnage ever under construction in this country at one time. There is no reason to suppose that American shipyards will go out of business when the war closes. If we bring to shipbuilding the same genius and energy we have taken into other lines of business, we can hold our own with any competitors; and the destruction of merchant ships in this war is so great that there will be a good demand for such vessels for a long time to come.

Segregation of Races

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—St. Louis citizens will probably have before them at the next election an ordinance segregating the colored from the white residents—or separating white and colored, as the advocates of the ordinance prefer to express it. The supreme court of Kentucky has recently sustained a similar ordinance, now in force in Louisville, and the lower courts have sustained such laws in Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk. This development, coming at such a late date, has its disquieting element.

Chances in South America

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE—A salesman for a Detroit automobile concern, home from a two years' tour of South America, is convinced that trade opportunities in South America "offer the least returns for the biggest outlay" that can be found in any part of the globe. The great trouble with the Latin countries, he says, is that they have always done business on borrowed capital and long credit. . . . The gentleman obviously did not find South America up to his expectations, but his views have some value, for the business man who sets out to do business in that part of the world ought to know something about the obstacles to be encountered as well as about the glittering opportunities for amassing wealth.

Ideals in a Democracy

KANSAS CITY STAR—It is up to democracy the world over to prove that it can be as devoted and as efficient in a national crisis as the old aristocracy was. Democracy has ideals incomparably nobler than any that an aristocracy could have. But the democracy must be ready to sacrifice for them or they will not survive.

Preserving the Forests

NEW YORK SUN—The great loss by fire to the forests of Alaska, where the system of protection in most of the states has not yet been developed, calls attention to the fact that in recent years our forests have suffered comparatively little. In Maine, in the Adirondacks, in the wooded parts of Massachusetts and in the Alleghany range the damage has been reduced to the minimum; while in the great forests of the West fires, which were mostly found to be of incendiary origin, have been quickly checked and the persons guilty of starting them have been punished. Trained forest rangers, watch towers and the telephone have had a share in a system of protection that is preserving an important part of our great natural resources.

MANITOBA SEES ENCOURAGEMENT FOR PROHIBITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba is on the eve of another provincial election and temperance people of the province have many reasons for congratulating themselves on the evidences of the advancement of temperance sentiment and education.

The pronouncements and platforms of the two political parties with whom the temperance forces have to deal in crystalizing into law the progress that has been made are all on the most advanced lines.

The Conservative party at its recent convention was unanimous for the reenactment of what is known as the Hugh John Macdonald act, the enforcement of which would give the province total prohibition at the end of the present license year, June 1, 1916.

The Liberals have promised the temperance people a referendum on prohibition at the earliest possible date. This statement has been given out by Premier Norris to a delegation of temperance people who waited on him lately at the government buildings. The Liberals further state that an early session of the Legislature must be held soon after the election, and that if the recognized representatives of the temperance forces are ready and so desire the referendum can be taken at the municipal elections in December of this year, and that a prohibition law would go into effect at the end of the present license year, June 1, 1916.

Election day is Friday, Aug. 6, and the temperance forces see prohibition sentiment so strongly intrenched that whichever way the election goes a prohibition law will soon be put on the statute books of the province.

FRENCH FUND IS $8128.32

The total receipts for the French fund are now $8128.32 and the motor truck fund is $577, according to an announcement made yesterday by Kidder, Peabody & Co., treasurers.

GREAT BRITAIN TURNS TOWARD EGYPT COTTON

Attitude of American Interests Regarding Great Britain's Detention of Cargoes for Germany Held Contributing Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Because of the anti-British activities of American cotton interests, growing out of Great Britain's detention of cotton cargoes bound for Germany, it is learned authoritatively here that English mill and spinning interests are threatening to do all they can to promote the growth of Egyptian cotton to minimize their dependence upon the American supply of raw cotton. It is explained that the British cotton people feel that the American planters are not appreciative of their efforts to mitigate the hardships resulting to the American cotton growers from the blockade of Germany, and they think now is a good time to begin the development on a large scale of the cotton-growing industry within the British empire.

It is claimed that Great Britain's main purpose in persistently avoiding placing cotton on the contraband list has been to avert a disaster in the American cotton market.

The Sudan, in Egypt, is where the English spinners plan to encourage cotton growing. Nor is this a new proposition. Delegates of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations visited Egypt in 1912 to investigate the situation, and other delegations have gone from time to time. Experiments have been made at Tokar, the Gezira and elsewhere, and cultivation on a large scale has been advocated by the International Cotton Federation and the British Cotton Growing Association. The location of the Sudan is regarded as well suited, being midway between the east and west, and the climate is favorable. Transportation facilities are good.

The council of the British Cotton Growing Association sent a deputation to Egypt in 1912 to inquire into the possibilities of extending cotton cultivation in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. This association, representing the cotton spinning and manufacturing trade of Lancashire, in 10 years has been active in establishing new cotton-growing fields in various parts of the British empire, more particularly in Uganda, West Africa, and the West Indies. The association had an annual grant from the British government of about $50,000.

The British government, upon request of the cotton interests, approved a plan for government guarantee of a loan of £3,000,000 for development of the Sudan for this purpose.

At the international congress of tropical agriculture in London last year a speaker told of the successful outcome of the experimental treatment of 800 acres of waste land in Egypt. In 1912 the land was drained and irrigated at a cost of $50 per acre, and handed over to the fellaheen (peasants) for cultivation in five-acre plots. The next year the land was washed and a crop of rice grown, followed in 1914 by a fair proportion of cotton, and prospects of a return in cotton of $75 to $100 per acre. Some 1,500,000 acres of similar waste land was reported available on the Nile delta.

The sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, governor-general of the Sudan, said that from time immemorial the Sudan had been a cotton producing country, and that it was well suited to the development on a large scale. Labor is plenty, he said, and promises to become more satisfactory as the nomadic peoples are gradually settling down.

The culture of cotton in Egypt seems to have begun, according to the official information available here, about 1821, the first crop of consequence being about 35,000 cantars, a cantar being about 100 pounds. No substantial increase was noted until about 1850, and in 1851 the crop was 670,000 cantars, and 1,000,000 cantars in 1852. About 40 per cent of the delta was devoted to cotton last year, and about 11 per cent of upper Egypt. The crop of 1914 was estimated about 800,000,000 pounds, which those interested hope to see increased before long to 1,200,000,000. The average yearly crop has been 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 cantars, an average acre yield of four cantars.

The price of Egyptian cotton is higher than the cotton of other countries, due partially to its value and partially to the cost of production. One estimate made to the American department of commerce gave the total cost $75 per acre and crop value $85 per acre, the cost being $35 for grain, labor, irrigation, drainage, picking and guarding, and $40 for rent. In February of this year Egyptian cotton was bringing $12 to $15 per cantar, or 12 to 15 cents per pound.

The following crop figures over a period of years are given by G. C. Dudgeon, F. E. S., of the Egyptian department of agriculture:

Year—	Total area. Feddans.	Area under cotton. Feddans.	Crop. Cantars.
1890	.....	.....	4,159,405
1900	.....	965,046	5,435,480
1910	5,345,352	1,642,510	.....
1911	5,293,859	1,711,240	7,386,328
1912	5,285,454	1,721,815	.....

A feddan is about equal to one acre.

Because of the war the cotton area was restricted this year. At the opening of the war, says the Manchester Guardian, a decree was issued restricting the area to one fourth of the cultivated land. Later it was changed to one third. Later it was seen that the restriction was overdone by the government, and the decree was not enforced. "It seems probable," said the Guardian this spring, "that America will not do all it threatened in connection with reduction of the cotton area. Cotton prices are looking up."

Cotton is grown in Egypt, according to the department of commerce reports, by flood irrigation, pump irrigation and rain. In Tokar 50,000 feddans are watered by the flood of the Khor Baraka; in Kassala, 4000 feddans by the flood of the river Gash. Pump irrigation predominates in the Gezira and north of Khartoum. South of the Gezira, Singa, Renk, Mellut and Kodot is rain-grown cotton.

There are five recognized trade qualities of Egyptian cotton: Mit Affifi (common, longer than American staple), most general; Yannovich, most valuable, resembling sea island; Ashmuni, Nubari and Abassi. Experiments in hybridization are being conducted with apparent important results. One product of hybridization is Sakalandes, said to be the nearest approach to sea island cotton. Another good one is Assili. A new type of cotton is called Pangalo, raised on Mr. Pangalo's estate at Mit Ghamr. It is of brown and silky texture, a short plant and has staple stronger, it is said, than any other Egyptian varieties.

SINGLE TAX COLONY'S PURPOSE EXPLAINED

FAIRHOPE, Ala.—The Alabama supreme court, in overruling the Mobile chancery court, which had decided against the Fairhope single tax colony, in the suit of A. J. Melville to have the corporation dissolved, enters at some length into the merits of the case.

In the court opinion is a quotation from the Fairhope declaration of incorporation, which in turn is given in the Public. The declaration refers to the colony as an endeavor to prove the practicability of the single tax doctrine, "securing to its members equality of opportunity, holding all land in the name of the corporation and paying all taxes on the same and improvements and other personal property of lessees thereon, charging the lessees the fair rental value."

KAW RIVER BRIDGE URGED

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Plans for a $200,000 concrete bridge to replace the present ancient structure over the Kaw river here were presented to the state utilities commission at Topeka for approval recently. The plans already have been approved by the governmental engineers, the Topeka Capital notes. It is planned to start the construction work about Oct. 1.

The John Wanamaker Store

Subway at Astor Place — Broadway at Ninth, New York

"Better Times" and Better Homes Come to the Whole Country with this

August Furniture Sale

(Original)

"Everything indicates that big prosperity is just around the corner," says a statistical agency whom we commissioned to give us the FACTS of the country's condition.

Bumper crops being harvested—963 million bushels wheat, 1399 million bushels oats, 2814 million bushels corn—a total yield (with the minor crops) of over nine billion dollars.

Nine billion good American dollars!

Money in the Banks

In the savings banks alone of the United States 154 million dollars more than a year ago—a total of 4 billion 667 and a half million dollars.

A hundred million dollars increase in the assets of our country's building and loan associations—an increase for the year of 8.7 per cent.

A 14 million dollar increase in net earnings of the railroads for 11 months.

A billion dollar balance in trade in favor of the United States.

Eighty million dollars paid in income tax this year, an increase of nearly 9 millions. Of the total New York City paid nearly 18 millions.

One million automobiles running today in the United States (75,000 in New York City alone); 800,000 new cars being manufactured this year, an increase of about 300,000.

Spending Money in New York

236 million dollars being expended on New York's dual system of subways, now being completed.

50 millions being expended to link up the Pennsylvania-Long Island system with the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

10 millions being expended by the Lehigh Valley and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads on the port of New York—for docks, water rights, bulkheads and terminal improvements.

86½ million dollars expended in the first six months of this year on new buildings in Greater New York—14 millions more than in the same period last year.

Money in the crops, money in the banks, money being put into circulation in wages and merchandise.

Who said Uncle Sam was a disconsolate man? Who will say so now in the face of these figures?

We have work. We have peace. We have plenty—plenty for ourselves and enough to give away generously when people anywhere need it.

Business is taking a new stride.

People are spending their money to fix up their homes.

Factories are opening up.

Wages are being increased. More wage-earners are at work.

Faith is taking the place of fear.

See All This in the August Furniture Sale

Come in and see the people choosing new furniture for their homes. See the smiles on their faces.

See the brides and grooms, and the brides and grooms to be.

See the cottagers from the beautiful suburbs around New York—replacing an old worn piece of furniture with a new piece, or fitting out a newer and larger home.

See the city folk finding just the right piece for their home or apartment.

See the visitors from other states—a dozen to two states represented each day according to the "guest register" in the House Palatial.

See for yourself what wonderful furniture a little money will buy in this August Sale—then buy it, help put the country's money in circulation so that work and prosperity may come to all the people.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Galleries, New Building

UTAH HAS SEVERAL MOUNTAIN PEAKS OVER 13,000 FEET

WASHINGTON—A number of mountain peaks in Utah rise well above the 13,000 foot level, according to a recent publication of the United States geological survey—bulletin 566—which shows the exact elevation above mean sea level of more than 900 points in Utah as determined by the survey from 1897 to 1914, inclusive. The bulletin also contains a list of more than 100 secondary elevations from records and topographic maps of the United States geological survey, including altitudes of well-known summits.

The highest point thus far determined is the summit of Kings peak, in Wasatch county, 13,498 feet above mean sea level. Other high points in the state are Emmons mountain, 13,428 feet; Gilbert peak, 13,422 feet; and Lovenia mountain, 13,250 feet.

Though a large number of elevations are shown on the topographic maps of areas in Utah published by the survey, they are stated on the maps only to the nearest foot, whereas the bulletin gives the elevation to thousandths of a foot. The numbers stamped on geological survey bench marks represent the elevation to the nearest foot as determined by the surveyor. This, however, should not be used in accurate work. Engineers and others who require the exact elevations should apply to the director of the geological survey at Washington, D. C.

SCOUTS WILL HAVE CITY ADMINISTRATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City boy scouts hold their annual camp Aug. 16 to 28, at Elk Springs, Mo. The tent city of Scoutville-in-the-Ozarks will have telephones, telegraph, water works, inspectors and a complete list of city officers. It will also have wireless telegraph communication with surrounding points.

In its outline of the preparations, the Star notes that the camp will be under the general direction of A. J. Watson, scout commissioner, and that A. L. Palmer will be field secretary.

SHIP ADMITTED TO REGISTRY

WASHINGTON—The Norwegian steamer Haugarland, one of the 11 vessels bought by the American Trans-Atlantic Company, of which Richard Wagner of New York is the head, backed by German capital, was admitted to American registry Tuesday by the department of commerce. The vessel, which is at Newport News, is now named Winnebago.

TEXAS HAYMAKERS CHARTERED

AUSTIN, Tex.—The South Texas Haymakers Association, which will operate 150 hay warehouses in south Texas, covering all counties in that section, was granted a charter recently, says the Dallas News.

Crane's Highland Linen or Bay State Linen Paper, with initials, 2 letters, 50c, 3 letters, 65c a box

Hill Smith & Co Stationers Boston Inc., 8 Milk St. Phone Main 1500 P. B. X.

Summer Change of Address

¶ Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

There is a continued good demand for property in Dorchester, and sales are being reported every day. One of more than passing interest has just gone to record affecting the brick building numbered 78 and 80 Harvard street, valued on the assessors' books at $31,600. Of this amount $3800 applies on 9693 square feet of land. Isaac Dansbovsky conveyed title to Walter Shapiro.

Another sale transfers title to the frame dwelling No. 585 Washington street, corner of Southern avenue, taxed to Myron L. Marr et al, for $7300, including $3300 on the 3000 square feet of land. Dora Richmond is the buyer.

William R. Ewell placed a deed on record from Thomas G. Washburn, confirming his purchase of the premises numbered 61 Bird street, corner of Cedar place, consisting of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5434 square feet, all assessed for $3400, of which the land carries $2400.

Final papers also have gone to record from Edward J. Hoffman to James P. O'Malley, being the frame dwelling at No. 28 Leroy street, near Ditson street, taxed for $2700, and $700 of that amount is land value on 2250 square feet.

IN THE ROXBURYS

The large estate controlled by Paul F. Folsom trustee on Center street, Goodrich road and Lakeville place, West Roxbury, has been sold by him to Abraham Burrows, deed coming through Abraham Knowisky. There is a land area of 49,400 square feet valued at $19,800 on which stands a large frame dwelling. The total assessment is $24,300.

The two and a half story frame dwelling number 38 Wenonah street, near Waumbeck, has been sold by Elizabeth A. Ryan to Isaac E. Simons. The lot contains 4917 square feet of land and is valued at $2400. Total assessment is $5700.

SOUTH END SALE

Henry C. Mulligan sold to Simplico Landazi the 2½-story brick house and 819 square feet of land located No. 35 Corning street, near Wheeler street. Total taxed value is $3500, including $2000 on the lot.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM

Bert C. Wells has sold his fruit and potato farm situated on the Farmington road in the town of New Vineyard, Franklin county, Maine, comprising 73 acres of land with a colonial cottage, a large modern stock and hay barn with silo, a sheepfold having accommodations for 60 sheep and outbuildings, a large apple orchard and a tract of wood and timber. The estate was sold to Frank R. Norton of Fitchburg, through The Chapin Farm Agency of Boston.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Arlington st., 154, ward 26; Carrie L. Ferry; brick garage.
Bradfield av., 31 rear, ward 23; Ernest T. Cushman, Geo. H. Priggen Co.; brick garage.
Townsend st., 14, ward 21; Louis Segel, Robt. A. Watson; brick tenements.
Beacon st., 698, ward 11; Albert Geiger, Jr., Monks & Johnson; brick mercantile.
Medford st., 289, ward 4; Darrow-Mann Co., J. F. Jackson; brick coal storage.
Nassau st., 11, ward 7; Assn. for the Independent-Cooperative Living, C. Howard Walker; brick club house.
Eastbourne st., 33, ward 23; L. F. Abbott, C. A. & F. N. Russell; frame dwelling.
Stockton st., 37, ward 24; Robt. A. Watson; frame dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Henry C. Mulligan to Simplicio Landazi, Corning st.; w.; $1.
Lilliam D. Hamilton to Chas. S. Stanton, Beason st.; q.; $1.
Ida Rubinowitz to Lillian I. Rubinowitz, Spring st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, McLean st.; w.; $1.

EAST BOSTON

Annie L. Hall et al. to John P. McPherson, psg. from Saratoga st.; w.; $1.

ROXBURY

Julia F. Fay to Gabriel M. Gordon, Winthrop st., 3 lots; w.; $1.
Pleasant St. Land Trust to Patrick J. Kelley, Kempton and Missouri sts.; q.; $1.
Elizabeth A. Ryan to Isaac E. Simons, Wenonah st.; q.; $1.
Augusta F. Fairfield to Katherine J. Maguire, Columbus av. and private ct.; w.; $1.

DORCHESTER

Joseph S. Goldman, mtgee., to Joseph S. Goldman, Hewins st.; d.; $1400.
Thomas G. Washburn to Waldo F. Gleason, Bird st. and Cedar pl.; rel.; $1.
William R. Ewell to Waldo F. Gleason, Bird st. and Cedar pl.; d.; $1875.
Charles H. Woodsum to Lucy M. Portbury, Glendale st.; q.; $1.
Eben Hutchings, mtgee., to Eben Hutchings, Oakwood st.; d.; $2500.
Frederick P. Jaques to Edward D. Conant, Ashmont st.; q.; $1.
Myron L. Marr et al. to Dora Richmond, Washington st. and Southern av.; q.; $1.
Edward J. Hoffman to James P. O'Malley, Leroy st.; w.; $1.
William M. Smith to Elizabeth F. Doly, Park st.; w.; $1.
Isaac Danbovsky to Walter Shapiro, Thane st., Thane and Harvard sts.; q.; $1.

WEST ROXBURY

Paul F. Folsom, tr., to Abraham Kurinsky, Center st. and Goodrich rd. and Lakeville pl.; q.; $1.
Abraham Kurinsky to Abraham Burrows, Center st. and Goodrich rd. and Lakeview pl.; q.; $1.
Barbara C. McKeand et al. to Hermine Verveer, Sranston st. and Terrace av.; w.; $1.
Edith B. Delamaine to Securities R. E. Trust, High st., 3 lots, Camp rd., 2 lots; q.; $1.
Susan P. Adams to Amy B. Goodwin, Stratford st.; q.; $1.
John W. Maguire to Henry Tulip, Edgemere rd.; w.; $1.
William H. Bowdlear to James M. Beagean, Brown av.; w.; $1.
Indamora Pratt to Agnes L. Spencer, Beech st.; w.; $1.

BRIGHTON

Clmena H. Drake to Joseph A. Mackay et al., trs., Nottingham rd.; rel.; $1.
Joseph A. Mackay et al., trs., to Leo E. Monks; w.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Thomas P. Sweeney et al. to James H. Sweeney, Court near Glenwood av.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Beaver st.; w.; $1.
James H. Sweeney et al. to John L. Sweeney, Beaver st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Beaver and Cleveland sts.; w.; $1.
Same to Joseph F. Sweeney, Beaver st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Beaver st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Child st.; w.; $1.
Same to Thomas P. Sweeney, Beaver st., 2 lots; w.; $1.
Same to same, Beaver st.; w.; $1.
Same to same, Coleman st., 3 lots; w.; $1.
Henry L. Willard to Patrick J. Devlin et ux., Hyde Park av.; q.; $1.
Mary E. James to Mahlon R. Perry, Dana or Walnut av.; w.; $1.
Warren A. Guild et al. trs., to Mary E. James, Oak st.; d.; $4200.

CHELSEA

Samuel Krentsman, mtgee., to Samuel Krentzman, Auburn st.; d.; $300.
Samuel Krentzman to Jacob Soroko et ux., Auburn st.; q.; $1.
Barnet Glazer et al. to Rosie Gershfeld, Ash st.; q.; $1.
Jacob Wilson to Philip Goldberg, Chestnut st.; q.; $1.

WINTHROP

Eugene S. Tewksbury to Eugene S. Tewksbury, tr., et al., Bellevue av., Johnson av. and Boston harbor, three lots; q.; $1.
Wm. M. Noble et al., trs., to Eugene S. Tewksbury, tr., et al., Bellevue av., Johnson av. and Boston harbor, three lots; d.; $120.
Eugene S. Tewksbury to Eugene S. Tewksbury, Bellevue av., Johnson av. and Boston harbor, three lots; d.; $1.
Wm. M. Noble et al., trs., to Eugene S. Tewksbury, Bellevue av., Johnson av. and Boston harbor, three lots; d.; $179.

REVERE

Frederick Angelo to Rocco Moscella et al., Bates st., 3 lots; q.; $1.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW GOVERNMENT IN HAITI URGED

WASHINGTON — Admiral Caperton, at Port au Prince, was trying to get in touch today with the Haitian leaders in an effort to establish a provisional government. At Cape Haitian General Blotz had resigned his military command and was trying to form a local peace committee to govern the city itself.

The battleship Conecticut was expected at Port au Prince today, giving Admiral Caperton a force of about 1500 bluejackets and marines. At Cape Haitian he had on shore 125 marines from the Nashville and 23 from the Eagle.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Haiti—A delegation of five members, escorted by an officer of the American cruiser Washington, arrived here Tuesday from the Haitian capital to make an effort to bring about peace between the government troops commanded by General Bourand, minister of the interior in the cabinet of Vilorun Guillaume, whom the populace recently deposed from the presidency and executed, and the followers of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. Both leaders are aspirants for the presidency of Haiti.

BOYLSTON STREET PAVING IS ASKED

Mayor Curley today requested the public works department to make immediate arrangements for paving Boylston street, between Boylston place and Park square with wood block pavement. At the same time he asked Commissioner Edward F. Murphy of the department to confer with the Boston transit commissioners relative to relieving the rough condition of Cambridge and Court streets and Court square where work is progressing on the tunnel extension. Resurfacing Boylston street in the section indicated will put the street in good condition all the way to the Back Bay fens, the mayor said.

CANDIDATES FILE NOMINATION PAPERS

Nomination papers have been filed this morning with the secretary of state as follows:

Republican—For Governor: Grafton D. Cushing of Boston; for councilor—Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield; for the Senate—Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, third Bristol district; for the House—William H. Woodhead of North Adams, second Berkshire district; Geo. J. Rabouin of Adams, third Berkshire; Frederick H. Leach of Lawrence, seventh Essex; Walter E. Rushford of Lawrence, seventh Essex; William A. Dodge of Springfield, fifth Hampden; Joseph Belcher of Randolph, ninth Norfolk; Jacob Cohen of Boston, twenty-first Suffolk; Jacob Bitzer of Arlington, twenty-ninth Middlesex; J. Edwin Maybury of Brockton, tenth Plymouth; Michael S. Keenan of Lynn, thirteenth Essex; Merrill E. Streeter of Springfield, seventh Hampden; William E. Weeks of Everett, twenty-fourth Middlesex; Louis S. Cox of Lawrence has taken out papers for district attorney in the eastern district.

Democratic—For the Senate, William J. Sullivan of Boston, sixth Suffolk district. For the House, Thomas H. Brennan of Natick, sixth Middlesex district; Manassah E. Bradley of Boston, second Suffolk; Thomas M. Joyce of Boston, seventeenth Suffolk; Patrick Edward Murray, Jr., of Boston, eighteenth Suffolk; John Joseph Carey of Boston, twentieth Suffolk; Joseph McGrath of Boston, twentieth Suffolk; James J. Collins of Boston, first Suffolk.

MAINE TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Ten matches in the Maine state tennis championship tournament were run off Tuesday, none of them running into extra sets. The summary:

J. T. Bowen, Jr., Chicago, defeated Richard Harte, Jr., Philadelphia, by default; Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated L. B. McCagg, Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—3; S. J. Henderson, Philadelphia, defeated A. H. Gear, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2; R. F. Potter, Jr., Philadelphia, defeated J. B. Fenno, Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—4; F. Welsh, New York, defeated C. F. Van Rensselaer, New York, 6—0, 6—1; Allister McMormick, Chicago, defeated F. F. Smith, Washington, 6—0, 6—3; Allister McCormick, defeated J. D. Weld, Boston, by default; R. Landreth, Philadelphia, defeated E. S. Scudder, 6—2, 6—3; R. Landreth defeated J. S. Rogers, New York, 6—3, 6—2; P. E. Wendell, Jr., Washington, defeated C. Blum, New York, 8—6, 6—0.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale prices of fish advanced at the fish pier today on all varieties of groundfish, while swordfish was lower and mackerel about the same with exception of the large type which is scarce. Steak cod jumped to 11 cents per pound. Groundfish arrivals: Str Swell 51,900 pounds, Surf 55,600, schrs Progress 22,000, Edith Silveira 19,700, Adeline 90,800, Commonwealth 56,000, Jeanette 115,000, Elsie G. Silva 120,000, Laura Enos 7000, and Eva Avina 5500. The Adeline also had 3000 halibut, Silva 1500, and Jeanette five swordfish and 500 halibut. Dealers' prices: Haddock $4.25 per hundredweight, steak cod $11, market cod $4.25, pollock $4.50, larke hake $5.75, and medium hake $3.75.

Three trips of swordfish and two of mackerel were offered for sale at the fish pier today, the Mettacomet having 70 swordfish, Lochinvar 36 and Priscilla 34. Mackerel arrivals: Mildred Agnes 12,000 small fresh and Victor 12,000 large and medium. The Lois H Corkhum left over from Tuesday. Wholesale quotations: Swordfish 13½c per pound, large mackerel 32c each, medium 16c and small 8c per pound.

Receipts of fish at Gloucester today were reported as follows: Schooner Thomas S. Gorton 200,000 pounds fresh fish, 30,000 salt fish; Russell from Boston 110,000 pounds fresh fish, Muriel 10,000 halibut, 60,000 fresh, 4000 salt fish; British schooner Montana from Canada, Paragon from Portland, where halibut were landed, and Nora Robinson 45 barrels blueback herring.

Hundreds of old coins, for the most part copper, were discovered yesterday when the mainmast of the old frigate Portsmouth was unstepped at Constitution wharf. They were shoveled into a barrel and removed to a safe place. Years ago it was a practice to place money in the keel of ships at the time of launching.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night the Leyland liner Etonian sailed for Liverpool with 874 horses. Ninety hostlers signed up for this trip.

Announcement is made by officials of the American-Hawaiian line that the first of their new steamers now under construction at the yards of the Maryland Steel Company will be ready for launching about Dec. 1. This vessel, Floridan, is a freighter of 400 net tonnage, 414 feet long, 53 feet beam and 31 feet depth. The other two are the Artisan, which will be ready about March 1, 1916, and the Aborean by May 1, 1916. These boats will be added to the fleet now plying between Pacific ports, New York and Boston.

Two vessels have sailed today from this port bound for England, the Leyland liner Ninian, bound for Liverpool and Manchester, and the Galileo for Hull via New York. The Ninian carried 620 horses and 44,000 bushels of wheat together with 70 hostlers to tend the horses. The Galileo took a small cargo of general merchandise and will finish loading at New York.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Arkansas (Dan) Egense, Copenhagen via Shields.
Str Zuiderdyk (Dutch), Byl, Rotterdam.
Str Manx Isles (Br), Buley, Antilla, Cuba.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Grecian, Dodge, Philadelphia.
Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk.
Tug Cumberland, Svendsen, Portsmouth, twg bgs Nos 10 and 18.

Cleared

Str Esparta, Mader, Port Limon, C R, via Havana.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str City of Rockland, Linscott, Bath.

Sailings

Strs Ninian (Br), Liverpool and Manchester, E; Kochelaga (Br), Sydney, C B; Governor Dingley, St John, N B, via Portland and Eastport; Galileo (Br), Hull, Eng, via New York, at 10 a m; Prince Arthur (Br), for Yarmouth, N S; Massachusetts, New York; Suffolk, for Norfolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Inveric, Japan and China via Boston; Taunton, Port Antonio; Capri, Marseilles; Mandeville, Port Morant, Jam.

Yesterday, strs Pioneer, Copenhagen; Madison, Norfolk and Newport News; U S collier Neptune; coastguard cutter Itasca, Guantanamo bay.

TERMINAL PLANS TO BE HEARD

Another plan for a "belt line" or connecting railroad in the Metropolitan district will probably be presented at tomorrow's public hearing of the terminal commission. Engineers interested in terminal development have notified the commission that they have such plans, and have asked for an opportunity to present them. The hearing will be at 10:30 a. m. in room 227, State House.

STEAMER BRINGS CONDENSED MILK

The Holland-America line steamer Zuiderdijk, Captain Byl, which was one of four steamers arriving from oversea ports today, brought 574 cases of condensed milk to be landed at Philadelphia. Other vessels arriving today were: Danish steamer Arkansas, Captain Egense, from Copenhagen and Shields; Swedish steamer Noruega, Captain Hanssen, from Christiania, and the British steamer Manx Isles, Captain Buley, from Manzanillo and Guantanamo, Cuba.

In addition to condensed milk, the Zuiderdijk brought from Rotterdam consignments of paper stock, crockery, chocolate, cocoa, garden bulbs, sardines, etc., while the Arkansas brought flax, wood pulp, skins, steel, etc, and the Manx Isles 781,675 gallons molasses in bulk, part of which is for Boston and the rest Philadelphia.

PLACE NEW TEACHERS ON WILLAMETTE STAFF

PORTLAND, Ore.—Among the new professors recently elected to have charge of different departments at Willamette University are men and women of note in the educational world. Two of the new heads of departments, Robert Stauffer, who is to have charge of the English department, and Gustav Ebsen, of the modern language department, are brought by the new president, Carl G. Doney, from West Virginia Wesleyan College, where they held like positions, says the Oregonian. Mr. Ebsen received his education at Berlin, Paris, Madrid and the University of Denmark. Mr. Stauffer is a former student of Harvard and the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Helen Miller Senn, of Portland, is to have charge of the department of public speaking and oratory. John A. Hall, Ph. D., will be head of the social science department. Mrs. Alice Dodd, who is the newly chosen art teacher, has traveled extensively in the study of art of the various countries of the world.

TEXAS-BOSTON LINE SAILINGS ARE BEGUN

Leaving Galveston, Tex., Aug. 1 the Southern Pacific Company's steamship El Mar is now on the way to Boston, making the first trip in what is hoped to be a permanent freight service. The vessel calls at Charleston, S. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia before coming here. There is expected to be one more sailing in the service this month and two similar trips in September, though no definite schedule has been announced.

Permission to carry on transportation business to this port at rates submitted has been given by the interstate commerce commission. The vessels are to dock at Hoosac docks, Charlestown, through arrangements entered into with the Boston & Maine railroad. The Southern Pacific operates a large fleet out of New Orleans and Galveston, most of them plying to New York.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

Cruiser New Orleans, San Francisco for Bremerton, passed Tatoosh, Wash, at 3 a m Tuesday.

SS San Giorgio (Ital), Naples for New York, expects to arrive off Ambrose Channel lightship Friday night and at pier about 8 a m Saturday.

SS Corning, Naples for Baton Rouge, was 172 miles north of San Salvador at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS J M Guffey, Boston for Port Arthur, was 280 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Nantucket, Baltimore for Boston, was 60 miles southwest of Fire island at noon Tuesday.

SS Gulfcoast, Providence for Port Arthur, was 110 miles north of Jupiter at noon Tuesday.

SS Finland, New York for San Francisco, was 967 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Santa Clara, New York for Chili, was 1330 miles south of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Tuesday.

SS Zulia was 1896 miles south of Scotlandship at 8 p m Friday.

SS Brabant, New York for Tampico, was 135 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Concho, Galveston for New York, was 55 miles north of Key West at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Caracas, San Juan for New York, was 606 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Philadelphia, New York for Laguayra, was 1118 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Chalmette, New York for New Orleans, was 85 miles south of Jupiter at noon Tuesday.

SS Ancon, Cristobal for New York, was 513 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Norman Bridge, Tampico for New York, passed Fowey Rocks at 8 a m Tuesday.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville for New York, was 18 miles north of St Johns bar at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, was 4 miles west of Sand Key at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS Trinidadian, Baltimore for Tampico, passed Hillsboro, Fla, at 6 p m Tuesday.

SS Sarnia, Kingston for New York, was 597 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Tuesday.

SS Shawmut, Jacksonville for New York, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p m Tuesday.

SS Apache, New York for Jacksonville, was 60 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Tuesday.

SS City of Mexico (Nor), bound to Tampico, crossed Galveston bar at 4:35 p m Tuesday.

SS Turrialba, Bocas del Toro for New Orleans, was 96 miles south of Cape San Antonio at noon Tuesday.

SS Tivives, Belize for New York, was 301 miles from Port Antonio at noon Monday.

SS Suriname, Tela for New Orleans, was 637 miles south of South Pass at noon Monday.

SS Abangarez, New Orleans for Bocas del Toro, was 112 miles south of Cape San Antonio at noon Tuesday.

SS Semantha (Br), from Matanzas, bound north, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 2 p m Tuesday.

SS Olivette was 123 miles west of Tortugas at noon Tuesday.

PROVINCE IMPORTS ARE DISCUSSED AT VANCOUVER, B. C.

Official Horticulturist Believes More Commodities Should Be Produced at Home

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An address was given by R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist on "What British Columbia Imports and What She Should Produce and Does Not," at a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade recently, says the Province.

In his opening remarks Mr. Winslow stated that the question of Vancouver's food supply had come definitely before the department over a year ago. It had been brought up by the Fraser Valley Development League, which had spent considerable time and energy getting data. The first of the year the department had taken the matter over, making it a provincial affair. Great difficulties had been met in securing accurate figures of importations, and what figures he might quote were not given as absolutely accurate.

In the matter of products, continued Mr. Winslow, British Columbia in 1914 raised $30,000,000 worth, and imported $25,200,000 worth. The imports mentioned are only of produce, etc., that might reasonably have been raised in British Columbia. Twenty millions were imported from outside of Canada, and $5,000,000 worth from other parts of Canada. This state of affairs, he said, could only be remedied gradually, though some lines were already showing rapid improvement.

The livestock importations for 1914 totaled $5,800,000, and dairy products $4,500,000. Of these 40 per cent came from outside of Canada, and 60 per cent from other parts of Canada. The butter came mostly from eastern Canada, Alberta and New Zealand. Of meats $2,800,000 worth came from other parts of Canada, and $800,000 worth from outside of Canada. Of fruits and vegetables, $780,000 worth were imported from outside of Canada, and of eggs and honey $750,000 from Canadian points, and $670,000 from outside points. The imports of flour totaled $2,400,000, and of grain and fodder from Canada $4,800,000, and from outside $600,000. Canned meats were imported to the value of $440,000, and fruits and jams, $225,000.

Still British Columbia was producing more agricultural products than she was consuming. It would take time, he said, before in some lines British Columbia could come up to the demand in some products. It was noticeable also that there was a shrinkage in the production of beef cattle all over America. The government had also found it difficult to get dairy cattle for importation to this province. The importation of whole grains and flour was likely to continue large.

Continuing, he stated that of animals and meat last year $7,000,000 worth were brought from other parts of Canada and $1,250,000 from outside of Canada. It was noticeable that most of the mutton was imported. Canadians did not readily take up sheep raising. There was great room for expansion in the matter of poultry and poultry products. Last year an enormous quantity of eggs were imported, some from as far away as China and Australia and of poultry about $300,000 worth—about equal to our own production. British Columbia for a long time had not been heavy on the production of poultry. It was gone into more extensively some years ago but the cost of feed had curtailed it.

There were imported in a year, he added, $3,300,000 worth of butter and $370,000 worth of cheese, besides $750,000 worth of condensed milk and cream. An immense amount of onions were imported, some from as far away as Spain and these could all be grown in this province. Of fruit last year there were imported 8,000,000 pounds of apples, 4,000,000 pounds of other large fruit and 2,000,000 pounds of small fruits.

The British Columbia fruit producer looked upon Vancouver, he said, as rather a difficult market to deal with as it was an adjunct of Seattle, the dumping ground for fruit for the coast. British Columbia had shipped overseas last year 60 carloads of apples, some as far away as Ceylon, and had got better prices than in Vancouver. This year he expected 100 carloads would go overseas.

Apple week in Vancouver showed what could be done by united effort. In that week 110,000 boxes of British Columbia apples were sold in Vancouver as against 1600 imported. No American apples came in after that till the British Columbia pack were practically exhausted. Calgary last year took almost the entire supply of fruit from the interior of British Columbia. New Zealand took more apples from British Columbia than Australia did, but British Columbia took New Zealand butter.

The fruit industry, he continued, had developed tremendously in the last three years. The growers this year expected more sympathetic cooperation so that they may not suffer from the unfair competition from Seattle.

TEXAS CITIES MAKE UP PARADE

GALVESTON, Tex.—One of the attractions of Galveston's seventh annual cotton carnival and exposition was a civic parade called "Texas and Her Children," the Dallas News reports. The pageant represented Texas and 14 towns and cities of the state—the part they have played in shaping its history or are now contributing to its growth and development

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Adriatic, for Liverpool ... Aug. 4
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa ... Aug. 4
Saxonia, for Liverpool ... Aug. 5
Cameronia, for Glasgow ... Aug. 7
*St. Louis, for Liverpool ... Aug. 7
*Kursk, for Russia ... Aug. 7
*Caserta, for Naples ... Aug. 7
*Espagne, for Bordeaux ... Aug. 7
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ... Aug. 10
*San Georgio, for Naples ... Aug. 10
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen ... Aug. 11
*Lapland, for Liverpool ... Aug. 11
*Taormina, for Naples ... Aug. 11
Patria, for Naples-Marseilles ... Aug. 12
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa ... Aug. 12
*St. Paul, for Liverpool ... Aug. 14
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux ... Aug. 14
*Duca d'Aosta, Naples-Genoa ... Aug. 14
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen ... Aug. 14
*Baltic, for Liverpool ... Aug. 18
*Czaritza, for Russia ... Aug. 18
*San Guglielmo, for Naples ... Aug. 16
*New York, for Liverpool ... Aug. 21
La Touraine, for Bordeaux ... Aug. 21
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ... Aug. 21
Orduna, for Liverpool ... Aug. 21
*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa ... Aug. 21
Verona, for Naples-Genoa ... Aug. 24
*Cymric, for Liverpool ... Aug. 25
T di Savoia, for Italy-France ... Aug. 25
*United States, for Copenhagen ... Aug. 26
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow ... Aug. 27
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool ... Aug. 28
*Czar, for Russia ... Aug. 20
*Nieuw Amsterdam, Falmouth-Rotterdam ... Aug. 31

Sailings from Boston

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports ... Aug. 13

Sailings from Philadelphia

Duca D'Aosta, for Mediterranean ports ... Aug. 13

Sailings from Montreal

Megantic, for Liverpool ... Aug. 7
Hesperian, for Liverpool ... Aug. 14
Sicilian, for London ... Aug. 15
Pretorian, for Glasgow ... Aug. 18
Corsican, for Liverpool ... Aug. 21

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Baltic, for New York ... Aug. 4
Hesperian, for Montreal ... Aug. 6
New York, for New York ... Aug. 7
Orduna, for New York ... Aug. 7
Cymric, for New York ... Aug. 11
Corsican, for Montreal ... Aug. 13
Philadelphia, for New York ... Aug. 14
Tuscania, for New York ... Aug. 14
Arabic, for New York ... Aug. 18
Saint Louis, for New York ... Aug. 21
Saxonia, for New York ... Aug. 21
Adriatic, for New York ... Aug. 25
Cameronia, for New York ... Aug. 28
St. Paul, for New York ... Aug. 28

Sailings from Glasgow

Pretorian, for Montreal ... Aug. 7
Tuscania, for New York ... Aug. 13
Cameronia, for New York ... Aug. 27

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York ... Aug. 4
New Amsterdam, for New York ... Aug. 14
Noordam, for New York ... Aug. 21

Sailings from Genoa

Duca Degli Abruzzi, for New York ... Aug. 10
Cretic, for Boston and New York ... Aug. 14
America, for New York ... Aug. 24
Europa, for New York ... Aug. 26
Canopic, for Boston and New York ... Aug. 29

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York ... Aug. 18

Sailings from Copenhagen

United States, for New York ... Aug. 5
Hellig Olav, for New York ... Aug. 12
Oscar II., for New York ... Aug. 19

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 7
*Matsonia, for Honolulu ... Aug. 11
*Lurline, for Honolulu ... Aug. 17
*Sierra, for Honolulu ... Aug. 17
*Maitori, for Sydney ... Aug. 18
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 21
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu ... Aug. 25
*Mongolia, for Hongkong ... Aug. 28
*Manoa, for Honolulu ... Aug. 31
*Ventura, for Sydney ... Aug. 31

Sailings from Seattle

*Canada Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 6
*Ixion, for Manila ... Aug. 9
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 10
*Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 20
*Hilonian, for Honolulu ... Aug. 21
*Merionethshire, for Hongkong ... Aug. 21
*Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 27

Sailings from Tacoma

Canada Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 5
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong ... Aug. 26

Sailings from Vancouver

Niagara, for Sydney ... Aug. 4

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Hawai Maru, for Tacoma ... Aug. 6
Awa Maru, for Seattle ... Aug. 10
Korea, for Seattle ... Aug. 10
Siberia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 17
Shidzuoka Maru, for Seattle ... Aug. 19
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma ... Aug. 23
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco ... Aug. 24
China, for San Francisco ... Aug. 31

Sailings from Yokohama

Panama Maru, for Tacoma ... Aug. 5
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco ... Aug. 7
Sado Maru, for Seattle ... Aug. 11
Persia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 13
Hawaii Maru, for Tacoma ... Aug. 19
Korea, for San Francisco ... Aug. 21
Awa Maru, for Seattle ... Aug. 25
Siberia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 28

Sailings from Honolulu

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco ... Aug. 4
Mongolia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 10
Ventura, for San Francisco ... Aug. 12
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco ... Aug. 17
Makura, for Vancouver ... Aug. 20
Persia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 24
Sierra, for San Francisco ... Aug. 28
Korea, for San Francisco ... Aug. 31

Sailings from Manila

Persia, for San Francisco ... Aug. 5
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma ... Aug. 29

Sailings from Sydney

Makura, for Vancouver ... Aug. 5
Sonoma, for San Francisco ... Aug. 28

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

St. Patrick ... Calcutta via Colombo ... June 23
Fridtjof Nansen ... Huelva ... July 15

THURSDAY, AUG. 5

Canopic ... Naples ... July 23
Ocean Monarch ... Glasgow ... July 24

SUNDAY, AUG. 8

Devonian ... Liverpool ... July 29
Indian Transport ... Calcutta ... June 13

TUESDAY, AUG. 10

City of Columbo ... Calcutta ... June 21
Tuscan Prince ... Hongkong ... June 19
Bay State ... Liverpool ... July 28

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11

Etonian (Cunard) ... Liverpool ... July 31

SUNDAY, AUG. 15

Griqua ... Calcutta ... June 20
Colorado ... Hull, Eng. ... July 28
Jemtland ... Gothenberg ... July 28

MONDAY, AUG. 16

Themis ... Buenos Aires ... July 10

TUESDAY, AUG. 17

Bohem'an ... Liverpool ... Aug. 7

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18

Honorius ... Buenos Aires ... July 15

SATURDAY, AUG. 21

Sagamore ... Liverpool ... Aug. 11

MONDAY, AUG. 23

Merton Hall ... Calcutta ... July 2

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25

Taurus ... Buenos Aires ... July 28

THURSDAY, AUG. 26

Dunsley ... Liverpool ... Aug. 14

SATURDAY, AUG. 29

Kish ... Glasgow ... Aug. 16

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Movements of Vessels

WASHINGTON—Jason, at Cape Haitien.

Prometheus, at St. Paul, Pribilof I.
Cleveland, at San Blas.
Neptune, at New York yard.
Reid, at Pensacola.
Balch, and Parker, at Newport.
Mars, at Gamboa.
Kentucky, at Hampton roads.
Proteus, at Norfolk yard.
Nero, at San Francisco.
Hopkins, at Mare island.
New Orleans, at Bremerton.
Jupiter, Hampton roads for Newport.
Birmingham, Newport for Gardiners bay.
Uncas, Guantanamo for Charleston.
Osceola, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.
Solace, Newport for Hampton roads.
Abarenda, Shanghai for Olongapo.
Arkansas, Texas, Michigan, South Carolina, Florida, Utah, Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Louisiana, San Francisco, and Baltimore, Newport for Block Island sound.
The Brutus, now at navy yard, Charlestown, ordered to Hampton roads.

Orders to Officers

Lieut. N. E. Nichols, detached naval training station, Newport, to connection fitting out Winslow and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) Francis Cogswell detached radio station Sayville, L. I., to Balch.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. B. Earle, detached North Dakota to San Francisco.

Ens. E. R. Morrisey, detached Fulton to naval hospital, New York.

Marine Corps

Second Lieut. S. L. Howard orders to marine barracks, San Francisco revoked to first brigade, Philadelphia.

The following officers of the second regiment, embarked on the Connecticut for expeditionary duty at Haiti:

Col. Eli K. Cole, Lieut.-Col. Laurence H. Moses, Lieut.-Col. William C. Dawson, A. P. M., Capt. Edward W. Banker, A. Q. M., Major Harry Lee, Major Louis M. Gulick, Capt. Eli Taryer, Capt. John C. Beaumont, Capt. Edward A. Greene, Capt. Frank A. Robards, Capt. William P. Upshur, 1st Lt. Franklin B. Garrett, 1st Lt. Edward W. Sturdevant, 1st Lt. William A. Bevan, 1st Lt. John Q. Adams, 1st Lt. Samuel P. Budd, 1st Lt. Adolph B. Miller, 2nd Lt. Rolland E. Brumbaugh, 2nd Lt. Robert P. Peirce, 2nd Lt. Allan H. Turnage, 2nd Lt. David H. Miller, 2nd Lt. Alphonse De Carre, 2nd Lt. Samuel L. Howard, and Paymasters Clerk Horace W. Mitchell.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 7, 1915

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Mail closes at Boston, P. O. Letters	*Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Esparta	Ths., 5, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Specially addressed for Italy, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, Switzerland and Greece, via Naples	Caserta	Friday, 6, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Europe (Except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Friday, 6, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Russia, via Archangel	Kursk	Friday, 6, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Espagne	Friday, 6, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Evangeline	Friday, 6, 9 p.m.	8 p.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters to Germany subject to postage at Postal Union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers sailing from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m. Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Ixion	Seattle	Aug. 5 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Tamba Maru	Seattle	Aug. 5 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.	Aug. 6 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Maitai	San Fran.	Aug. 13 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea	Nippon Maru	San Fran.	Aug. 16 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe, specially addressed for New Zealand	Ventura	San Fran.	Aug. 26 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; minimum 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

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CALIFORNIA land: 730 acres in rich raisin, grape and fig raising country; worth $85 to $125 an acre; has produced grain but introduction of deciduous fruits makes it more valuable. Address L. O. MILLER, Le Grand, Merced County, Cal.

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Hints For Home Builders
"How to Buy Land," "Building a Home," "The Financing of a Home," "The Ready Built Home," a little book containing information and hints of great value to those contemplating buying or building, sent on receipt of 6c for postage. FIRST MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 28 East 42d Street, New York.

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Chandler Hall	175 Hemenway St.
The Alberta	24 Westland Ave.
The Balfour	28 Westland Ave.
Symphony Apts.	46 Westland Ave.
Hotel Milperva	214 Huntington Ave.
Waldmar Apts.	331 Huntington Ave.
Normandy Apts.	335 Huntington Ave.
80 & 84 Fenway	

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331 Huntington Ave. Tel. B. B. 1516

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of 1, 2, 3 and 4-room suites, with bath and kitchen; very modern convenience, including elevators, vacuum cleaner and switchboard telephone service. Ready for occupancy Sept. 1st. Apply at office, Room 56, No. 64 Charlesgate East, daily. Tel. B. B. 8030.

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Furnished or unfurnished; clean, pleasant, light and airy; con. hot water; janitor service, vacuum cleaner, etc. 64-157-163 Hemenway st. See janitors or A. E. ANDERSON, 64 Hemenway st.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

TO LET—Suite 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; good neighborhood; rent $21 month. Apply to R. M. PEARSE, 28 Dexter ave., Watertown, or 36 St. Stephen st., Boston.

ELM HILL, 15 Wabon St., Roxbury—6 rooms, bath, servant's room; heat; $35 month; open. Tel. Roxbury 1632-1.

ROOMS TO LET

AUDUBON CIRCLE—Pleasant front and back parlor; board if desired; moderate prices. Address V 66, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY, 25 St. Stephen St.—Sunny, outside, newly decorated, large and small rooms. Telephone Back Bay 487-R.

BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Square and side room; brass beds; bathroom floor; very reasonable; telephone.

FOR RENT—In desirable apartment, 4 rooms, furn. or unfurn., near Fenway; $37.50 a month. Add. R 61, Monitor office.

GAINSBORO ST., 105
Suite 2
Pleasant rooms in a quiet home

GAINSBORO ST., 79, Suite 2—Clean, quiet, homelike rooms; continuous hot water. Telephone; tourists.

PINCKNEY ST., 58—Baths every floor; cool rooms; near State House; every convenience; tourists. Tel. Hay. 3563-W.

ST. BOTOLPH ST, 39.—Newly appointed house, exceptionally nice square and side rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. Back Bay, 5416 M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 171—Front and side room, bathroom floor; 2 connecting rooms, kitchenette priv. Tel. B. B. 4614 R.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 126—Cool, comfortable, homelike rooms; tourists. MISS HARRIMAN. Tel. B. B. 841-R.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 52—Cool, comfortable rooms, centrally located for tourists visiting Boston. Tele. Back Bay 3621-W.

THE PILGRIM, 207 Huntington Ave.—Light, airy, beaut. furn. rms., with mod. conv.; cent. located; conv. for strangers.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rms. with Mrs. TAYLOR, 158 Huntington av.; tel. B. B. 891-W.

WAVERLEY, Mass., 21 Ridge Rd.—In private family, 2 connecting rooms, with electric light and heat.

WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant front parlor; also rooms and bath on 2d and 4th floors; reasonable; telephone.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION as private sec. wanted by young woman with 5 yrs. exp. in stenography and accounting; scientific or literary work preferred; highest refs. Address U 65, Monitor Office.

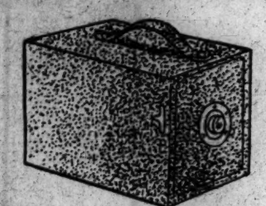
EXPERIENCED woman of refinement and education, with executive ability, desires responsible position in clerical work or as companion. Address G 70, Monitor Office.

COMPANION or seamstress, desires a position, American; beach or suburbs; private fam.; good home pref. to high wages. Address X 57, Monitor Office.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

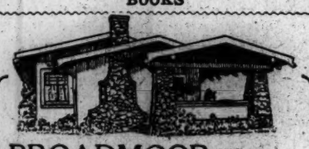
KODAKS

Real Camera 25c



Pictures Taken and Finished in Two Minutes. No Dark-Room, No Printing Necessary.
Entire outfit,—Camera, developing-tank, bottle-developer, plate, and simple illustrated instructions, so that any one can operate it. Neatly packed in container ready to take pictures. We recommend your purchase while it is offered at this price. Complete outfit prepaid by Parcel Post 25c (coin or stamps).
Money Refunded If Not as Represented
We reserve the right to return money received after termination of this offer.
VICTOR RASHKIS,
25 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

BOOKS



BROADMOOR Bungalow Book 50c
(of California Bungalows)
Just off the press.
Practical plans.
Send for copy today.
J. B. PEPPIN
206 Oakland Bank of Savings Bldg.,
Oakland, California.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED RE-COVERED AND MADE TO ORDER
DOES IT NEED A RIB?
CANES POLISHED AND REPAIRED
JOHN T. MANNING
UMBRELLA MFR.
43 WINTER STREET

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER desires employment by the day; 15 years' experience; thoroughly competent for private high grade work. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 459 Mass. ave.; tel. B. B. 7499-M.

SUMMER BOARD

FEW GUESTS desiring rest and quiet can be accommodated on farm bordering beautiful lake; good boating; table bountifully supplied with farm products; best of spring water; $8 per week. MRS. WEST, Box 32, Bucksport, Me.; R. F. D. 2.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, 30 miles from Boston; shade trees, pond, garden; country table; large rooms, electric lights, bath; croquet; bathing; garage; reasonable. Address CENTURY MILLS FARM, Bolton, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED at quiet, comfortable country homestead; modern improvements, excellent table, pure water, fine scenery, drives and boating. NORACO FARMS, North Raymond, Maine.

MEGANSETT, MASS.—On beautiful Buzzards Bay, famous for its bathing; a few boarders can be accommodated at Teele Cottage, Meganset, from Aug. 9. Address MRS. A. E. BEAL, Box 125.

WHITLO COTTAGE, Trefethens Landing, Casco Bay, Me.—Can accommodate few guests; private house; first-class table; boating, bathing. Apply MRS. J. E. S. STANLEY.

ROSEMARY FARM, Monticello, N. Y.; ideal resort for rest or recreation; home produce; bungalows or tents for outdoor sleeping; terms $9 up. A. ACKLAND.

SUMMER BOARD—MICHIGAN

BOARD on fruit farm, located on Saugatuck Interurban; rates reasonable; Bell phone. G. H. McALLISTER, R. D. 12, Holland, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS!—Instantaneous "Mysto" silver cleanser; very attractive article to housewives. Sample 10c; sells for 50c. SIMPLEX MFG. CO., 1777 Broadway, New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED, for gentleman's young son, woman of culture and refinement and qualified to act both as housekeeper and tutor; one speaking French preferred; excellent opportunity for one seeking good home in New York; very highest references necessary. Address T 64, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—A neat girl to work in a family of 3; no washing; only a willing girl need apply. Address G 61, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Girl to assist in morning work; must be of good character. Address 54 St. Stephen st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN with established trade in inner tubes or rubber soles; a permanent, profitable connection; must be a producer with some established trade and ability to work up to management. F. 55, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Experienced carpet, linoleum and all around furniture man; give references and experience. YEGEN BROS., Inc., Billings, Montana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SECRETARY, capable and experienced; college education; good stenographer and correspondent; would make a dependable right hand man; 5 years' experience in advertising and sales promotion; highest credentials. Y 55, Monitor Office.

AMERICAN, 15 years' business experience in Spanish-Amer. country, wishes oppor. to represent reliable firm in any Latin-Am. country. Add. S 70, Monitor office.

POSITION as engineer, foreman, superintendent or anything where there is an opportunity for advancement. M 17, 211 Metropolitan bldg., New York.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED CIVIL ENGINEER, 35, single, wants work, not necessarily in own line. Address H 58, Monitor Office.

JANITOR, caretaker, porter, colored man, desires position; experienced; willing to go out of town. J. M. DORSAY, 89 Inman st., Cambridge.

BOOKKEEPER, comp., exp., reliable; first-class ref.; 8 yrs. last position. J. C. McINTYRE, 436 Loeb arcade, Minneapolis.

WANTED—By a Brown Univ. grad., position as bank clerk; references furnished. R 2, Box 42, Augusta, Me.

CHAUFFEUR, English, seeks situation; have excellent references. H. H. R., 43 St. Germain st., Boston; suite 2.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Burrill's Tooth Powder

Should be a part of your children's morning exercise. Its flavor appeals to them, and the way it works its way to all parts of the tooth enamel assures perfect tooth cleanliness. Get "Burrill's" the next time and see the difference. Endorsed by dentists. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms—Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes. Each 25c.
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.
LYNN, MASS.

4 Useful Articles in One, 10c

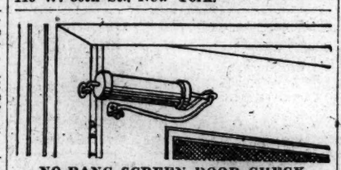
Be prepared when traveling.
1—Key-ring 3—Button-hook
2—Scissors 4—Bottle-opener
Made of fine steel, heavily nickel-plated.
Folds flat in pocket-fitting circle.
None Should Be Without It!
A NEAT AND USEFUL ARTICLE, ALL THE TIME, EVERYWHERE.
Convenient for travelers.
Made to sell for 25 cents. Introductory price 10c, send coin or stamps.
VICTOR RASHKIS,
25 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

"Delightfully Cool and Refreshing"
THE PERFECT NEEDLE BATH SHOWER and SHAMPOO SPRAY

Indispensable in Homes, To Tourists and Traveling Men.
Attached instantly to any ordinary Bathtub Faucet. No Splashing of Walls or Floor.
No Tubing—No Curtains. Price complete 50 cents postpaid. Illustrated descriptive leaflet on request.
W. J. Gibson & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago

THE HAND SAVER
Klausen's E-Z Klean Kloth

A washable, unshrinkable glove and dusteloth combined. No cleaner in the world has its features. A soft chamois cloth fit for cleaning of every kind. It dusts and polishes while it cleans polished surfaces like mirrors. It leaves no dirt upon you. It cleans with marvelous ease crevices, carvings, cut glass and metals of all kinds. It fits either hand. Send 25c today ($1.00 for 5). Return if not better than our promises. AGENTS WANTED. Anybody can sell E-Z Klean Kloths. We will prove to you that this is a big seller or refund your money. Write for agents' proposition.
TEXTILE UTILITIES CORP., Dept. "X," 110 W. 30th St., New York.



NO-BANG SCREEN DOOR CHECK
Easily attached. Keeps out flies.
Price 75c by Mail
WIDE-AWAKE AGENTS WANTED
Prospect Sales Co., 178 South St., N. Y. City

Mr. STEPHENSON
Standard Underground Garbage Receiver
Heavily constructed. Durable
Booklet. It pays to look us up
C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.,
38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

VEGETABLE AND SOUP STRAINER. Attach to any vessel to drain boiling water. Indispensable to housekeepers. Price by mail 25 cents. House to house demonstrators wanted everywhere. Rapid seller.
HARLING STRAINER, 202 S. Clark Street Chicago, Ill. Room 602.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ENTERPRISING young lady with little money can buy well established millinery business in Quincy, Mass. for a consideration for medium and high grade stock; owner leaving state. C. P. FURNALD, care of Munn Bros., Washington st., Temple Pl., Blake building, Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS

JAMAICA PLAIN—Available for August and September, a few rooms with board in charming old colonial house, conveniently situated, combining advantages of city and country; a large garden, tennis court, home raised vegetables and fresh eggs; 3 min. from Jamaica Pond, 20 min. from Park st. ISABEL R. HALL, 464 Center st. Tel. Jamaica 22597.

MT. VERNON ST., 89—Single rooms and rooms en suite with bath; tourists and permanent; excellent table; special summer rates. Tel. Haymarket 22817.

BEACON ST.—Desirable rooms with board; near Fenway; 8 min. from Park st. Address The Audubon, 900 Beacon st.

BERKELEY ST., 249—Furnished rooms with or without board; tourists. Tel. B. B. 3539-M.

FACTORIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Large brick manufacturing plant, near Boston; heavy construction; upwards 100,000 ft. floor space; large power plant; excellent light; plenty land; spur track. T 7, Monitor office, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

WILL LET large flat top desk and chair in my office with stenographic services; roomy office; good light. Address W 67, Monitor office.

FURNITURE MOVERS

J. W. COOK & SON CO.
Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved In and Out of the City
Office 2½ PARK SQUARE, BOSTON Telephone 1756 Oxford

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The S. S. Hair Curler
Improved
Always Ready, Simple Satisfactory
No metal to injure or cut the hair. Curls or waves the hair in 20 minutes. Most comfortable to sleep in. 10c a package.
THE E. Z. ON CO.
317 Broadway
New York
Agents Wanted
Patent Pend.

JOHN W. KOERNER
General Representative for
BELLER & GLASSNER
Manufacturers of high grade Ladies' and Misses' Suits at popular prices. Wholesale only.
153 West 27th Street, N. Y. City

PORTABLE HOUSES

Left Side Elevation
FOUR ROOM BUNGALOW complete with Beaver Board Mouldings and casings to complete the inside, for $700.00. Send for catalogue.
O. H. THAYER, Agent, Keene, N. H.

CARPENTERS

HERBERT R. RYDER
JOBBING CARPENTER
Repairing of all kinds. Estimates cheerfully given. 19 Bower St., Roxbury.

CHURCH ORGANS

PIPE ORGANS and Reed Organs of high grade at factory prices. Write for catalogue. HINNERS ORGAN CO., Pekin, Ill.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAQUES
Electricians and Locksmiths
Telephone 420 Back Bay
Established 1896
242 Mass Ave., Boston, Mass.

PLUMBING
TUCKER & CO.
We specialize in residential plumbing. Our corps of mechanics are neat, skilful and trustworthy.
473 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Phone Oxford 5360-5861

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Furnishings of an apartment; all solid mahogany, parlor set, roll top desk, typewriter desk, hand carved dining table, chiffoniers; oriental rugs; gentleman giving up housekeeping. R. H. PUTNAM, 195 Huntington ave., Boston.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

TONSORIAL PARLOR
Four reliable barbers; satisfactory service. JOHN TRIFIRO, 328 Mass. Ave., near Huntington; up one flight.

TRAVEL

ATTRACTIVE TRIP to exposition, Yosemite and other points in the West; party of refined young women; room for 2 more. BERTHA McCOLLUM Durand, Mich.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—50 yds. velvet carpeting; cost $2.50 per yd., sell for $1.00 per yd. Address W 61, Monitor Office.

DOGS, CATS, PETS, ETC.

AIREDALE pups, pedigreed stock; companions, pet and splendid watch dogs; price $15 and up. Z 56, Monitor Office.

NEW YORK CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HIGH GRADE
DRESSES
Direct from Manufacturer to you at strictly
WHOLESALE PRICES
Greater N. Y. Dress Mfg. Co.
1 East 28th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

The Burnham Restaurant
2555 Broadway at 96th St.
Subway Express Station
GOOD FOOD
AT POPULAR PRICES
We Do Our Own Baking

ST. GEORGE
Upper Broadway's Family Restaurant
N. E. Cor. 102d St. & Broadway
Catering to a class of people who appreciate the merits of good home cooking.
Luncheon 35c Dinner 50c

PAPER BAGS, BOXES, ETC.

HENRY SCHROEDER
Invites your patronage. You may depend upon prompt service and best merchandise at right prices.
Paper and Paper Bags
Ice Cream Pails and Boxes
Factory Distributor of Top Notch Brooms
Tel. Lenox 708 Established 1901
403-405 East 89th Street New York

CAMP CHAIRS TO LET

CAMP CHAIRS FOR RENT
Courteous treatment
C. HOLMES BUNNELL
4187 Broadway Tel. Audubon 248

ROOMS TO LET

DESIRABLE rooms, hot and cold running water, board optional. THE FORSYTHE, 38 E. 29th st. Phone 6222 Mad. Sq.

WEST 68TH ST., 38—Rooms, single or en suite, private bath, electricity, light housekeeping; summer rates, single rooms.

W. 75TH ST., 105—Large and small, nicely furnished, cool rooms; summer rates; convenient to all car lines.

96TH ST., 168 W.—Large, airy room for gentleman; good neighborhood; private family. STEVENSON.

BOARD AND ROOMS

53RD, 57 WEST—Superior rooms and board; refined house; summer terms; references. MRS. WHITE.

NEW YORK
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, Suite 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue.

BROOKLYN

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD and room, convenient to Manhattan subway and 5th Ave. L, or in Bay Ridge; teacher; permanent; reasonable. MISS I. M. C., 156 W. 123rd st., New York.

PASADENA, CAL. PASADENA, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
HOME FURNISHINGS
Correct Clothes
for outing wear. For the mountains, for the seashore, for the motor, or for city wear you will find the correct costuming here. Our pleasure to advise with you.

REAL ESTATE

J. C. Brainard
California Ranches.
California Orange and Lemon Groves.
California Home Places For Sale and For Rent.
Your Money Loaned on Real Estate Security at 7 per cent interest.
Office, 19 South Marengo Avenue
Address P. O. Box 826.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-six East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Boots and Shoes—Phoenix Hose
High grade shoe repairing

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

THE BROWN SHOP
Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

FLORISTS

ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 East Colorado Street. Tel. F. O. 227
Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered.

PASADENA MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
47 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
Furnished three and four room apartments with baths. Plain and comfortable.
270 East Green Street
Telephone Col. 5520

FURNITURE

Nold Furniture Co., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

PLUMBERS

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 358 Franklin Ave.
Phone F. O. 2866

GASOLINE

SUPPLY STATION
Pure Distilled Gasoline
Best Pennsylvania Oil
Quick Service Right Prices
CARL E. SNYDER 839 East Colorado St.

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, So. Pasadena.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOK MARKERS

Busy B Book Marker
A Celluloid Device, 30 in set, 50c. They stay on. "They do not tear." Sample 5c. Send 75c and name for
Persian Ivory Door Plate—75c
Send name and address
Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

TRADE SCHOOLS

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS Construction, repairing, and driving. Six to eight weeks required. Special instruction in Acetylene Welding and Cutting, Knight Engines, Vulcanizing, Electric Starters. Greer graduates always in demand. Catalogue 13 FREE.
GREER COLLEGE OF MOTORING
1219-21 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SELLING AGENCY WANTED

WANTED—Manufacturer's account in conjunction with present line; one of interest to large manufacturers preferred. GEO. S. LINTHICUM, 302 Clairmont ave., Detroit, Mich.

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as salesman calling on hardware or mill supply trade. Address H. M. L., 728 Osborn bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Clean Up! When Things Look Black
"PHONE CHAPMAN"
Dry Cleaning—Dyeing
5904 Delmar Ave.
3100-12 Arsenal St.
ST. LOUIS
CHAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES CLEANSERS

Garland's
409-11-13 Broadway, ST. LOUIS
Mid-Summer Clearing Sale
Now in progress.
Radical reductions in all departments.

MRS. MANN
Dancing, Simple Frocks, Blouses, etc.
Euclid Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Phone Monroe 1329

GROCERIES

Grand 2252. Victor 887.
F. W. SCHUMACHER & BROTHERS
Compton Height Grocers
FINE GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS
Corner Compton & Lafayette Avenues.

ROOMS TO LET

LABADIE AVE., 4123A—Nicely furnished room; small private family; for 1 or 2; elect. light, hot water; reasonable.

LINDELL, 4030—Large front room, also cool single room; refined home; all modern conveniences. Phone Lindell 5524.

ENGAGEMENTS WANTED

YOUNG lady harpist and pianist will accept engagements at reasonable prices during summer. MISS MARION PRATT, 3716 Delmar Blvd. Lindell 1648.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

YOUR Winter supply of California fruits, vegetables and jellies at special discount prices if ordered now; fall deliveries. Phone for appointment. MRS. PRATT. Olive 3980.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHEF of 20 years' experience open for contract as manager of hotel, club or cafe; excellent references. Box R, 302 Princess bldg., St. Louis.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis
Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

HATTERS

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.
THREE STORES
2&3 HATS
6TH NEAR PINE
7TH AT ST. CHARLES
9TH AT PINE
SAINT LOUIS
SILK HATS $6.

CONFECTIONERY

"The Adelaide"
PURE CANDIES—BUTTERED CORN POPCORN BALLS AND CRISPETTES TAFFY APPLES
Nothing but pure fruit juices used at our Soda Fountain
313 North Grand Avenue, between Lindell and Olive
Phone Lindell 413

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—6-room brick house; grape arbor, fruit and shade trees; beautiful lawn; lot 30x135; on corner; easy terms. 3101 Edgar ave., Maplewood.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS
May send MONITOR advertising to MISS TREVORS, 1960 Railway Exchange Bldg. Telephone Main 4783.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING

Roll Films Free if Left For Printing
Prints 1c and up
Send for Samples
SUNSET STUDIOS
533 Broadway—919 4th St., San Diego, Cal.

CALIFORNIA

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT—CALIFORNIA BUNGALOWS AND APARTMENTS
Completely furnished, 2 to 6 rooms, pleasant all the year. Address, MRS. B. W. MORRIS, 141 W. Orange av., Monrovia, Cal.

WALLA WALLA

MILLINERY

CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in exclusive millinery. 19 East Main st., Walla Walla, Wash.; phone 2516.

ELECTRICIANS

PRINZ ELECTRICAL CO. Everything electrical. Wiring, fixtures, supplies. 104 E. Alder st.; phone 88.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

BANKS

The Rock County Savings and Trust Co.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
The Only Trust Company in Rock County
Estates Administered and Trusts Executed
3% on Savings Deposits

EVANSTON, ILL.

MUSIC

Ammons Music Studios
will reopen October 4th in Evanston and Highland Park
Write for circular.
Summer address Lisbon, New Hampshire.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Evanston business corner; Sherman ave., N. W. cor. Noyes st., facing car line and N. W. L station; only $12,500. McGUIRE & ORR, Reaper blk., Chicago.

MARKETS

C. H. MORGAN & CO.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
Fine Fruits Our Specialty
616 Davis St. Tel. Evanston 2751

GROCERS

G. C. SCHEIBE, INC.—The grocer whose prices, quality and services are right. 601 Dempster st.

RHODIN BROTHER.—Groceries, fruits and vegetables. 511-513 Main st. Tel. 469. 811 Noyes st. Tel. 1221.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

PURPLE INN
RESTAURANT AND CAFE
PAOLI & CO., 813 Davis St.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES and Records sold at BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP, 801 Dempster st., Evanston.

GIFTS

FOR DAINTY original GIFTS for all occasions visit THE GIFT SHOP. C. B. WEST, Beake Bldg., opposite Post Office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

NURSERYMAN—LANDSCAPE GARDENER, JOHN FREEMAN, 813 Noyes st.; phone 1104.

PIANO TUNING

H. E. BYERSON
Piano Tuner-Action regulating and repairing. Estimates free. Tel. 2290-J.

ICE CREAM

ICE CREAMS, fruit ices and sherbets. MRS. A. E. BERNITT, 1571 Maple ave.; tel. 1581; prompt delivery.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

BEAKE'S
HAIRDRESSING PARLORS
Phone 1104 1707 Sherman Ave.

CHICAGO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Theo Nett
Lemon Nectar and Raspberry Nectar

A pure, condensed juice of crushed fruit. A delicious summer drink in concentrated form for the particular convenience of those who wish either to have on hand a refreshing drink to serve the unexpected guest, or to take with the lunch on trips. Simply add to it 6 parts of cold water just before serving.

Prices 10c to 50c for Generous Size Bottle
Please send us your dealer's name

THEONETT & CO., 2558-66 Armitage Avenue, CHICAGO
Telephone Humboldt 7022

STORAGE AND PACKING

CHICAGO, 68 Dearborn
NEW YORK, 290 Broadway
BUFFALO, 354 Ellicott Square
BOSTON, 437 Old South Building
SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Market Sts.
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

The Peerless Union Suits for Men

Comfortable---Durable
Reasonable in Price
All Weights and Qualities
Sold by
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
J. SCHWEIGER
2757 West Harrison Street, Chicago
TOM MURRAY
308 South Clark Street, Chicago

Burns and Grassie

SPECIALTIES IN MEN'S WEAR
Golf Outfitters — Shirts to Order
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
107 S. Dearborn Street, CHICAGO
Telephone Central 2553

Capper & Capper

Monroe Bldg., 100 So. Mich. Ave.
Hotel Sherman, 108 W. Randolph St.
Shirt Makers
Men's Wear
of Quality

EHRLICH
Shirt and Hat Co.
3367 N. Clark St., Opposite "L" Sta.

Thos. J. Cavey & Son
Shirt Makers and Furnishings for Men
Tel. Cent. 5666 — 31 W. Monroe St.

JOHN A. KNAUSS & CO.
CUSTOM SHIRTS
36 S. State Street
Tel. Rand. 5825 — N. W. Cor. Monroe St.

Furnishings for Men
EDWARD SKINNER & COMPANY
2740 N. Clark St. 4949 Broadway

TAILORS

Semi-Annual Reduction Sale Fine Tailoring

During July and August
Extra trousers of the same goods free with each suit during this sale.
Ladies' Suits $25, formerly $30
REPAIRING, CLEANING AND DYEING
MAX VOLKMANN, Tailor
2369 LINCOLN AVENUE — Aetna State Bank Bldg. 'Phone Diversey 2388
CHICAGO
1407 BELMONT AVENUE — 'Phone Graceland 1952

Robt. C. Reinke TAILOR

307-308 Hartford Bldg., 8 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO
Telephone, Randolph 695

WOOD & WOOD
H. J. WOOD, Mgr.
Suits $25 to $40. Shirts $2 to $6.
20 W. Jackson Blvd. Room 504.

MATSEN & CO.
Better Class Tailoring
1620 W. Madison St. — Phone West 1755

MARKETS

C. H. MORGAN & CO.

FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS—Fine Fruits Our Specialty
47th and Lake Avenue, CHICAGO 5 Phones Kenwood 4780
Our Other Stores: 47th and Elevated R. R., 53rd and Lake Ave., 43rd and Vincennes Ave.
616 Davis Street, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

EXPRESSING

ARNOLD'S
Logan Square Express & Van Co.
Furniture & Piano Moving
Coal and wood, Hay and Grain
2807 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago
Monticello 295

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

SAVE MONEY—Underwear and hosiery for all the family; also women's house dresses, etc. Superior quality, from mill to wearer. Send postal card and I will call at your home. Miss Eliz. Iseringhaus, 2849 George St., Chicago.

CONTRACTORS

W. F. PETERSON BUILDER

Westminster Building, CHICAGO
Randolph 1222

CARPENTERS

E. SEWARD—Carpenter
New Hardwood Floors in Old Buildings
Also Furniture Repairing
3915 Bernard St. — Tel. Irving 5454

MASONRY

CARL ZETTERLUND — Repointing washed out mortar joints; all kinds of masonry, new and old. 3333 No. Clark st.; tel. Lake View 2418.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Wilson Ave. Piano and Talking Machine Co.
A. C. FENTON, Manager
Agency for Kranich & Bach Pianos, New York; Victor, Columbia and Edison Talking Machines. Complete stock of all records. Records sent to your home on approval. 1010-12 Wilson Av. Near Sheridan Rd.
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This advertising costs 10c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertisement is accepted for less than 3 lines.

GREAT LAND AREA OF INDIANA IS TO BE DRAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAPORTE, Ind.—Laporte, St. Joseph, Starke and Marshall counties, all in the northern part of the state, are interested in action which has just been taken toward the construction of a drainage ditch to cost $500,000. In northern Indiana there is much low, marshy land, which, when reclaimed, is found to be fertile. The Indiana laws provide machinery for property owners to cooperate in financing drainage ventures. The proposed new ditch—which must first be approved by the courts—will be 100 miles long and will drain the four counties named, restoring thousands of acres of fine land to agriculture. This is believed to be the most important undertaking of the kind in northern Indiana. The project was first indorsed by Dixon W. Place, an extensive landowner. There is some opposition, and these complaints, chiefly against assessment, will be heard in the courts.

COTTON EXCHANGE ELECTS

PARIS, Tex.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Paris Cotton Exchange recently the following officers and directors were elected: J. T. Rountree, president; E. T. Hutson, vice-president; W. H. Scott, secretary and treasurer; B. Proctor, assistant secretary and treasurer; J. T. Rountree, T. A. Johnson, B. P. Lewis, J. A. Smith, W. H. Scott and E. T. Hutson, directors, says the Dallas News.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

BETHLEHEM STEEL AT NEW HIGH RECORD

Another Remarkable Jump Made by This Stock in New York Market—Crucible and Other Steel Issues Strong

Bethlehem Steel showed in this morning's early dealings on the New York stock exchange that it has not yet ceased to have the ability to furnish spectacular jumps in its price; it opened nearly 11 points above yesterday's closing on a sale of 100 shares "nothing between" and on the sale of another 100-share lot rose to 286, "nothing between," a fresh high record quotation for this war issue that has never paid a dividend.

Other war stocks were strong and oils advanced. The railroads, particularly Baltimore & Ohio, gained some ground. United States Steel common sold a quarter of a point higher than its top figure yesterday, which made it sell higher than it has since 1913.

Allis-Chalmers common and preferred, American Locomotive, California Petroleum common and preferred, Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Railway Steel Spring and Westinghouse were the special leaders among the war stocks other than Bethlehem. Republic Iron & Steel opened off nearly a point, sold a small fraction lower and rose 1⅝ points.

There was almost nothing of interest in the first few minutes of the Boston market and prices hardly stirred. The tone was about steady.

In the first half hour Bethlehem Steel extended its rise a point further, making it 19 points in all.

The Boston market was dull and uninteresting.

Before midday Bethlehem Steel got up to 289, a gain of 21 points over last night's closing. Crucible Steel opened up ⅝ at 72 and went to 74½ in the same length of time. Lackawanna Steel opened unchanged at 51 and went to 55. Continental Can was unchanged at the opening at 79½ and advanced more than 3 points during the first half of the session. Railway Steel Spring opened up a point at 42 and after advancing to 42⅞ fell back under the opening. U. S. Rubber opened unchanged at 49, receded to 47½ and then rose to 50¾, losing a part of the gain before midday.

Trading on the local exchange continued quiet. Butte & Superior opened up ⅜ at 69¼, declined a point and then recovered most of the loss. United Fruit opened off a point at 132 and receded a point further.

American Beet Sugar joined the upswing in the afternoon trading. Continental Can, American Car & Foundry, Pressed Steel Car and Sloss Sheffield were also conspicuously strong. Boston & Maine, after advancing to 26, receded fractionally in the local market. Tamarack had a further advance.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

LONDON—A despatch from Berlin says that the weekly report of the Reichsbank shows that the gold supply for the last week in July increased 7,128,000 marks, making an aggregate of more than 2,400,000,000 marks; payments on the war loan last week were 26,000,000 marks; total subscriptions now amount to 8,954,000,000 or 98½ per cent of the loan. The changes in the bank's condition for the week just ended follow: Discounts including treasury paper 232,940,000 marks, loan increased 3,340,000, note circulation increased 3,820,000, deposits increased 23,840,000, the metal stock treasury certificates and notes of other banks decreased 53,729,000 marks, and securities decreased 177,000 marks.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market is strong: Elec Boat new 39@40, Car Light Power 10¼@10⅜, Standard Motors 14½@14¾, Kennecott 35⅝@35¾, Stewart 1 5-16@1 7-16, Cramp 78¼@79, Greene Can 40@42, Int Motors 18@19½, pfd 41@44, Marconi Amer 4¼.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Clearing late tonight, Thursday fair and somewhat warmer, easterly winds diminishing and becoming variable.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; strong east winds becoming variable and diminishing by Thursday morning.

The disturbance that was in Illinois Tuesday has moved to Lake Michigan and neighboring sections. The southern low has reached eastern New York. The storm has caused much rain in the lake region and the Atlantic states. Rain continues in parts of the middle and New England states and the northern lake region. Clearing weather obtains in the western half of the country and in the southern states. Temperatures are low for the season over a large portion of the country, lowest, 46, at Durango, Col.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m.	66	10 a. m.	64
12 noon	63	2 p. m.	62

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	58	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	66	New York	68
Chicago	60	Philadelphia	72
Denver	58	Pittsburgh	72
Des Moines	54	Portland, Me.	58
Jacksonville	80	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	56	St. Louis	60
Nantucket	62	Washington	72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	4:38	High water,	
Sun sets	7:02	5:59 a.m., 6:21 p.m.	
Length of day	14:24	Moon rises	11:24 p.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:32 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	33½	33½	33	33⅛
Am Ag Chem	58	58½	58	58¼
Am Beet Sugar	57	58¾	56⅝	58
Al-Chal Mf Co	38	38½	37	37⅛
Al-Chal Mf Copf	72¼	72½	70⅞	71½
Am Can	59⅝	60¾	58¾	59
Am Can pf	106	105	105½	105½
Am Car Fy	59⅛	64	59⅛	62¾
Am Coal Prod	146½	147	146½	147
Am Cotton Oil	51½	51½	50¼	50½
Am H & L	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Am H & L pf	35	35¼	34⅛	35¼
Am Ice Sec Co	24¾	24¾	24	24
Am Linseed Oil	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Lin Oil pf	31	31	31	31
Am Loco	56¼	56½	55¼	55⅞
Am Smelting	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝	80¾
Am Smeltidg pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Am Steel Fy	42¼	43	42	43
Am Sugar	108¼	109½	108¼	109
Am Tel & Tel	122	122	122	122
Am Woolen	27	27	27	27
Anaconda	70⅝	71⅛	70⅜	71
Atchison	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101½
Bald Loco	79½	80¾	79¼	80
Bald Loco pf	106¼	105¼	105	105
Balt & Ohio	81¼	81¼	80¼	80⅞
Balt & Ohio pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Beth Steel	278¾	290	278¾	290
B F Goodrich	52½	52⅞	52	52⅛
Brooklyn R T	86¼	85¼	86	86
Butte & Super'r	63½	69¾	67⅝	69¾
Cal Petroleum	17	19	17	17¾
Cal Petroleum pf	39⅞	40	38	38
Can Pacific	145½	145½	144	144⅞
Cent Leather	42	43	41⅞	42⅞
Ches & Ohio	42¼	42⅜	42	42
C M & St Paul	82	82¼	81⅛	81⅛
Chi & G West	12	12	11½	11½
Chi & West pf	29½	29½	29½	29½
Chi & N West	123½	123¼	123½	123½
Chi R I & Pac	15½	17	16⅛	16⅞
Chino Copper	46	46⅜	45	46⅛
Col Fuel	40	41⅜	39¾	40⅞
Con Can	79½	86⅞	79	86¾
Con Gas	128	128½	128	128½
Corn Products	15⅛	15½	14⅝	14⅝
Corn Prod pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
Crucible Steel	72	74¾	72	[illegible]
Crucible Steel pf	102	102½	102	102½
Cub-Am Sugar	106	105½	105	105½
Domes Mine Ltd	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝
Erie	27¼	27½	27⅛	27⅛
Erie 1st pf	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
F M & S Co	25¼	28⅛	25¼	28⅛
Gen Electric	172¼	174	172¼	173¼
Gen Motor	181¼	181¼	181	181⅛
Gt Nor Ore	41½	42½	41¼	42
Gt Nor pf	118¾	119⅛	118½	119⅛
Gug Ex Co	63½	63¾	63	63¾
Harv of N J	104½	106½	104½	105
Illinois Cent	103½	103½	103½	103½
Inspiration	33⅝	34¼	33½	34
Int Ag Corp	10	10	10	10
Inter Con Corp	21⅜	21⅜	20¾	20¾
Int Cons Corp pf	75	75½	74¼	74¼
Inter Met	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20⅞
Inter-Met pf	76	76	76	76
Kan City So	24¾	24¾	24	24½
Laclede Gas	101	102	101	102
Lack Steel	51	55	51	54
Lehigh Valley	143⅝	143⅞	143¼	143⅞
Maxwell Motor	37	37¾	36½	36½
Max Motor 1st pf	84¾	85	84¾	85
Max Motor 2d pf	34	34	33¼	33⅝
Mex Petrol	82	82¾	80	79½
Miami	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼
Mon Power Co	48½	48½	48½	48½
Mo Kan & Tex pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Mo Pacific	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
M & St	15	15	15	15
Nat Biscuit	121	121	121	121
Nat C & S	73	73	73	73
Nat C & S pf	105	106	106	106
Nat Enamel	24⅞	24⅞	24	24¼
Nat Lead	65	65⅝	64¾	64¾
Nevada Con	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
N Y Air Brake	112	113	111	113
N Y C	90⅛	90⅝	89¾	90⅛
N Y N H & H	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
N & W	105⅞	106	105⅞	106
No Am	71	71	71	71
No Pac	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½
Pacific Mail	36¼	36¼	34⅝	34⅝
Pac T & T	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Penn	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞
Peoples Gas	116	116	116	116
P C C & St L	63	69	68	69
Phila Co	73	73	73	73
Pittsburg Coal	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Pitts Coal pf	94	94	94	94
Pitts Steel pf	91	92	91	92
Press Steel Car	52	55½	52	55⅜
Quicksilver	3	3⅛	3	3
Ray Con	23¼	23¼	23	23
Reading	149½	149⅞	149	149¼
Rep I & S	43	44¾	42⅞	44⅜
Rep I & S pf	97½	98½	97⅛	98½
Rumely	5¾	6	5½	5⅞
Rumely pf	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼
Ry Steel S	42	42⅞	41½	41⅝
Ry Steel S pf	91	91¾	91	91¾
Sea Air Line	13½	14	13¼	14
Sea Air Line pf	32⅝	33	32⅝	33
Sears-Roebuck	147½	147½	147	147¼
Sloss Sheffield	44	46½	44	45⅜
Sloss-Shef pf	90	90	90	90
So Pacific	87⅝	88	87⅜	87½
So Railway	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅝
So Ry pf	45½	45½	44½	44½
St L & S F	5½	6	5½	6
StL & SF 2d pf	6	6	6	6
Studebaker	83	84½	83	83½
Tennessee Cop	39¼	40⅜	39¼	39⅝
Texas Co	140	140	139	139
Third Av	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
T City RT	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Union B & P	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
Union Pac	129½	129⅞	129⅛	129½
U Rys Inv pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
U Dry G pf	57	58	57	58
U S C I P	16	16	16	16
U S Rubber	49	50¼	47½	49¼
U S Rub 1st pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅝
U S Steel	68⅜	70⅝	68⅜	70⅜
U S Steel pf	111¾	112	111¾	112
Utah Copper	66½	68⅜	66½	67⅝
Va-Car Chem	36⅛	36½	36	36
Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼
Wells Fargo Ex	100	100⅝	100	100⅝
Western Union	69⅜	70¾	69⅜	70
Westinghouse	111½	112½	111⅛	111¾
West'house pf	131	131	131	131
W & L E	½	½	½	½
W & L E 1st pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Wis Cent	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
Woolworth	104½	104½	104½	104½

*Ex-dividend.

SLOW TRADING IN THE LONDON STOCK MARKET

Business on Exchange Chiefly Centered in War Loans—American Group Irregular — Home Railways Rather Dull

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—New war loan active, but slightly easier; old war loan 92¼ ex-dividend. Other markets unchanged.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Trading on the stock exchange was slow today and there was no feature to the markets.

The war loans absorbed all the attention. The new loan was firm. The difference between cumulative and ex-rights quotations fluctuated from ½ to nil, indicating uncertainty as to the value of the rights.

Although the feeling in Americans was cheerful, the group was irregular. Canadian Pacifics again advanced.

Home railways were dull, and Argentine rails lacked steadiness, being affected by the earnings.

Canadian Car & Foundry displayed fresh buoyancy.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	65	..
Atchison	101	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	79⅞	¾
Canadian Pacific	144	1¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	41½	⅛
Chicago Great Western	11½	½
St. Paul	81½	¾
Denver & Rio Grande	5	
Erie	27⅛	⅜
do 1st pref	41½	½
Illinois Central	102½	1
Louisville & Nashville	108½	3½
Kansas & Texas	6	½
New York Central	89¾	¼
Norfolk & Western	104½	¾
Ontario & Western	28⅜	⅝
Pennsylvania	106½	1
Reading	148½	⅝
Southern Railway	13¾	1
Southern Pacific	87	⅝
Union Pacific	129¼	⅝
United States Steel	67¾	..

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

June—		Increase
Oper rev	$4,881,398	*$400,095
Expenses, taxes	4,400,849	*17,863
Net revenue	480,549	*382,232
12 months—		
Oper revenue	62,111,552	*4,261,950
Expenses, taxes	51,233,079	*3,400,948
Net revenue	10,878,473	*861,092

WABASH TERMINAL

June—		Increase
Oper revenue	$106,594	$145,036
Net oper revenue	41,202	59,285
Total income	36,145	60,152
Surplus	13,597	28,554
For year ended June 30—		
Total oper revenue	1,185,697	1,435,631
Net oper revenue	318,889	390,954
Total income	220,158	439,076
Deficit	73,192	†23,256

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM

Fourth week July	$1,627,000	*$213,000
From July 1	4,710,000	*543,000

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

		Increase
Fourth week July	$377,908	*$15,431
Month July	1,092,547	*31,948

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

Year ended June 30—		
Gross	$5,428,069	*$2,209,069
Net oper revenue	1,388,329	*974,267

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fourth week July	$2,476,000	*$705,000

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

Third week July	$175,534	*$10,715
From Jan 1	5,079,905	49,851

*Decrease.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Among sales of securities at public auction today were: 1 Mutual Natl. Bank, Boston, 105, up 5; 1 Naumkeag Steam Cotton, 202; 2 Cornell Mills, 155, up 34½ (previous sale December, 1901, was 120½); 8 Mass. Cotton Mills, ex div., 116⅝, up ⅝; 2 Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., 165¼, off 14¾; 10 Plymouth Cordage, 189½@190, up 2½; 56 North Boston Lighting Prop. pfd., 115; 1 National Shawmut Bank, 20, up 2; 50 Pepperell Mfg., 120⅛@120, off 2; 25 Sharp Mfg., 102; 20 Arlington Mills, 80, up 2; 4 Heywood Bros. & Wakefield pfd., 95¼, up 2; 5 Merrimac Chemical, 125, up 20⅞; 10 Hendee Mfg. pfd., 97¼, up 3.

RAILROAD POINTS

The New Haven railroad furnished two special trains into South Station at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the New Bedford Provision Clerks Benefit Association. Specials leave the terminal returning at 9:03 and 9:10 p. m.

The Boston & Maine railroad handled two trains of western livestock into Charlestown freight terminal last evening.

The construction department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is building a new light effect switch board for the station master's office, South station.

John Young, signal engineer of the Boston & Maine railroad, has a force of signalmen making extensive repairs on mechanical tower F, East Cambridge.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2	2	2	2
Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
Alaska	33⅞	33⅞	33	33¼
Allouez	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
Am Sugar	109	109	109	109
Am Sugar pf	113	113	113	113
Am Ag Chem	58	58	57½	58
Am Ag Ch pf	93	93⅞	93	93
Am Car Foundry	59	59⅞	59	59⅞
Amoskeag	64	64	64	64
Amoskeag pf	99	99	99	99
Am Pneu pf	16	16	16	16
Am Tel	122	122½	122	122¼
Am Zinc	55⅞	57	55⅛	57
Am Woolen pf	85	85	84¾	85
Anaconda	70½	70½	70⅜	70½
Ariz Com	0¾	8	7¾	8
Atl Gulf & W I	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛
Atl Gulf pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
Boston Elevated	77	80	77	78
B & A	180	180	180	180
Boston & Maine	24½	26	24½	25½
Butte & Balak	4	4	4	4
Butte & Sup	69¼	70	67¼	69⅜
Calumet & Ariz	64½	64¼	64¼	64½
Calu & Hecla	575	575	574	574
Chino	46¼	46¼	46	46⅛
Con & Mon cl 1	90	90	90	90
Copper Range	56⅛	57	56⅛	56¾
East Butte	13	13⅛	13	13
Edison Elec	234	234	224	234
Fitchburg pf	62	62	60	60
Granby	84	84	84	84
General Elec	172½	173½	172½	173½
Greene-Cananea	41	42	41	41¼
Keweenaw	2	2	2	2
Kerr Lake	3⅛	3⅜	3	3 1/16
Hancock	17	17	17	17
Indiana	5	5	5	5
Inspiration	34	34	33¾	34
Lack Steel	52⅝	54⅜	52⅝	54⅜
Lake Copper	15	15	14½	14½
Mass Gas	92	92	91¾	92
Mass Gas pf	88½	88½	88	88
Mergenthaler	179	179	179	179
Michigan	2½	2½	2½	2½
*Miami	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Mohawk	73	73	73	73
New Idria	7	7	7	7
New Arcadian	10½	10½	10½	10½
N Y N H & H	63¼	63¼	63	63
North Butte	31	31	30¾	30¾
North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Colony	140	140	140	140
Old Dominion	52½	52½	52½	52½
Pond Creek Coal	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Pullman	160½	160½	160½	160½
Quincy	86	86	86	86
Reece Fold Mac.	4	4	4	4
Santa Fe	3⅛	3⅜	3	3
Shannon	8	8	8	8
Shattuck & Ariz	26½	26½	25½	26½
Superior	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Sup & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Swift & Co	114½	114½	114½	114½
Tamarack	46⅝	47	46½	47
Torrington	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Trinity	4	4	4	4
Tuolumne	53c	53c	51c	51c
Uni Shoe Mac	50	50¼	50	50¼
Uni Shoe M pf	28½	28½	28½	28½
United Fruit	132	132	130	131¼
U S Smelting	42⅜	42⅜	42	42
U S Smelting pf	46¼	46¾	46¼	46½
U S Steel	68½	70½	68½	70½
U S Steel pf	111½	112	111½	112
Utah-Apex	4 1/16	4¼	4 1/16	4¼
Utah Cons	12¾	13	12¾	13
Utah Copper	66⅞	68½	66⅞	68
Ventura	13¾	14	13⅝	13⅞
Victoria	2½	2½	2½	2½
W H McElwain	98½	98½	98½	98½
West End	63	63	63	63
West End pf	81	81	81	81
West rts	3 3/16	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Western Union	70	70	69¾	69¾
Winona	4	4	4	4
Wolverine	61	61	61	61
Wyandot	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	88	88	88
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	71	71	71
Central Vermont 4s	70	70	70
C B & Q jt 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Swift & Co 5s	96	96	96
Western Tel 5s	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	14c	10c	14c
Bingham Mines	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Boston Montana	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
Butte London	30c	30c	31c
Caladonia	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Champion	6c	6c	6c
Crown Reserve	40c	35c	35c
Davis Daly	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
Eagle Bluebell	1 7/16	1⅜	1⅜
Ely Con	10c	10c	10c
First National Copper	2 3/16	2⅛	2 3/16
Fuller	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Goldfield Cons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Iron Blossom	70c	70c	70c
Jumbo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
La Rose	48c	45c	45c
Logan	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Majestic	63c	58c	61c
Mexican Metals	30c	22c	30c
Mother Lode	28c	28c	28c
Nevada Douglas	70c	69c	69c
New Baltic	3½	3½	3½
New River pf	43c	42c	42c
Old Dom Tr Rcts	7½	7½	7½
Onondaga	2½	2¼	2½
Seneca	30c	30c	30c
Stewart	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
United Verde Ex	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Utah Metals	4⅞	4⅝	4 11/16

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON—Spot copper £73, up 10s.; futures £74 17s. 6d., up £1 2s. 8d.; electrolytic £87, unchanged; spot tin £156 5s., off 15s.; futures £157 15s., unchanged; Straits £157, off 10s.; sales spot tin 50 tons; futures 100 tons; lead £23 12s. 6d., unchanged; spelter £91, 10s., unchanged.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, with 220 cts canteloupes; 43 bbls sweet potatoes; 105 cts egg plant; 177 cts squash; 4 cts cucumbers; 6 cts tomatoes; 250 bgs peanuts;

Boston Receipts

Apples 7 bbls 400 bskts; berries 1475 cts; peaches 11,781 bskts & cts; watermelons 13 cars; canteloupes 14 cars; lemons 792 bxs; California deciduous fruit 18 cars; pineapples 226 cts; grapes 686 carriers; peanuts 250 bags; potatoes 21,193 bush; sweet potatoes 298 bbls; onions 680 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1083 pkgs; last year 676 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — Old wheat, spring patents, $7.25@7.60; spring clears in sacks, $6.25@6.60; special short patents, $7.65@8; no old winter flours nor Kansas patents offering; new wheat, spring patents, $5.75@6.25; special short patents, $7@7.40; spring clears in sacks, $5@5.50; winter patents, $5.25@5.85; winter straights, $5.10@5.60; winter clears, $4.90@5.40; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.50@6.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $25.75@26.25; winter bran, $25.75@26.25; middlings, $31.50@33.50; mixed feed, $28.50@32; red dog, $37.75; cottonseed meal, $31; linseed meal, $35.50; alfalfa meal, new choice $25.10, new No. 1 $24.75.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 93 1-3c; No. 3 yellow 93c; ship No. 2 yellow, 92@92½c; No. 3 yellow 91½@92c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 69c; No. 2 clipped white, 68c; No. 3 clipped white 67½c; for fancy ship 40 lbs 67@67½c; fancy 38 lbs, 65½@66c; regular 38 lbs, 66½@67c; regular 36 lbs, 65@65½c; new oats first half August, 36 lbs 60c; all August, 36 lbs, 54c; 38 lbs, 55c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.25 per bbl; bag meal, $1.72@1.74; cracked corn, $1.74@1.76; bolted, $4.20; rolled oatmeal, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.35.

Hay—Choice, $31; No. 1 grade, $30; No. 2 grade, $27@28; No. 3 grade, $24@35; stock, $22@23.

Straw—Rye, $16; oat, $9.

Beans—Car lots choice pea, $3@3.10; No. 2 $2.95@3; yellow eyes $3.10@3.15; red kidneys $3.75@3.85; California small white, $3@3.10; Scotch green peas, $2.50@2.60; Canadian peas, $2.85; lima beans, 5¼@5½c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 28@28½c; western creamery extra, 27½@28c; western first, 26@26½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 31@32c; eastern extra, 27@28c; western extra, 26@27c; western prime firsts, 21@22c; western firsts, 19½@20½c.

Fruit — Oranges, California, $2@4.50 box; strawberries, 10@18c box; cantaloupes, $1.50@3.75 crt; blueberries, 10@15c; blackberries 5@12c box; watermelons, 25@30c each; peaches, $1@1.75 per 6-bskt carrier; Delaware grapes, $1.75 per 8-bskt carrier.

Onions—Texas, 50c@$1.25 per crt; Eastern Shore, 40@50c per bskt; native per bu, 50c; Spanish per case, $2@2.50.

Apples—New, 75c@$1.25 bskt.

Potatoes—New, $1@1.25 bbl; sweet, new, $2.50@4 bbl.

Sugar—The Boston market fell off another 10 points today on all grades of refined sugar. The American and Arbuckle refineries now quote for immediate delivery on granulated and fine as a basis 5.65c per pound in 100-bbl lots and 5.70@5.80c per pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers also dropped their quotations, selling granulated and fine at 6.05c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3490 tubs 490 bxs 237,715 lbs butter, 713 bxs cheese, 5807 cs eggs; 1914, 3859 tubs 1870 bxs 217,698 lbs butter, 375 bxs cheese, 3913 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 11,708 pkgs butter, 4558 bxs cheese, 14,868 cs eggs; 1914, 9441 pkgs butter, 2166 bxs cheese, 12,317 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Aug 3—Egg mkt firm at 17@17½c.

CHICAGO, Aug 3—Bttr mkt steady; extras 24½c, extra firsts 23½@24c, firsts 22@23c, packing stock 19c; receipts 16,132 packages. Egg mkt steady; firsts 16¼@17c, ordinary firsts 15@16c, storage firsts 18@18⅜c, storage extras 18½c; receipts 12,736 cases.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—There were no changes of importance to note in the market for naval stores yesterday, the demand being light as is usual at this time of the year, says the New York Commercial. Both jobbers and manufacturers are buying to cover actual requirements, but there is no disposition to anticipate the future. Receipts in the South are moderate and no general change in the situation is reported. Turpentine in Savannah at the close was quoted at 38¾c, unchanged, and in the New York market the price generally quoted was 42c.

SAVANNAH—Tuesday's market: Spirits firm at 38¾c. Sales 548, receipts 868, exports 146, stock 24,023. Rosins firm. Sales 658, receipts 2482, exports 1824, stock 59,758. Prices WW 5.90, WG 5.80, N 4.90, M 4.05, K 3.45, I 3.15@3.20, H 3.12½@3.20, G 3.10@3.15, F 3.05, E 3@3.05, D 2.90@3, B 2.90.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	9.32	9.40	9.26	9.39
Dec	9.56	9.67	9.54	9.67
Jan	9.67	9.79	9.66	9.79
March	994	10.00	9.93	10.00

Spots, 9.35, up .10.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton prices at 12:45 p. m. were: American middling fair 6.22d.; good middling 5.66d.; middling 5.36d.; low middling 4.80d.; good ordinary 4.50d.; ordinary 4.20d.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T col 4s	88⅛	88	88⅛
Am T&T cv 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Armour 4½s	91¾	91½	91¾
Atch aj 4s	82¼	82	82
Atch g 4s	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛
Atch cv 4s '60	101½	101½	101½
B & O 3½s	90	90	90
B & O 4s	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
B & O cv 4½s	86¾	86⅝	86¾
Beth Steel fd	101½	100⅛	101⅛
Can So 5s	102½	102½	102½
C & O 4½s	83½	83½	83½
C B & Q 4s	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
Con Gas cv 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
Erie cv A	61	61	61
Erie cv B	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
Erie gm lien	65½	65⅜	65½
Insp Cop cv	137⅞	135½	137½
Inter-Met 4½s	75	74¾	74¾
Int M Marine 4½s	63	62¾	63
Lack Steel 5s 1950	76	75¼	76
Mo Pac cv 5s	35	35	35
Mo Pac 4s	35¾	35½	35¾
NY Cen d 6s full pd	103½	103½	103½
N Y C 4½s w i	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
N Y C 4s 1959	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
N Y C 4¼s 1950	98	98	98
NY NH & H 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼
No Pac 3s	62½	62¼	62½
Pa gm ctf 4½s	97½	97½	97½
Pa cv 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼
Pa ctf 4½s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
Reading 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
Rep I & S 5s	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island fd 4s	63½	63	63½
Rock Island 5s	47	46½	46½
So Pac cv 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼
So Pac rf 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
So Ry 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
St Paul fd 4½s	89	89	89
St Paul cv 4½s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Texas Co cv 6s	100	100	100
U P rf 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
U P cv 4s	89	89	89
U P 1st 4s	93	92¾	93
U RR of SF 4s	43	42¼	42½
U S Steel 5s	102½	102⅜	102⅜
Wabash 2d 5s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	15	14⅝	15
West Shore 4s	89	89	89
Westingnouse cv	105¼	105¼	105¼
West'house cv w i	113⅜	112¾	113

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	97½	98	97½	98
coupon	97	....	97	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
coupon	100⅞	....	100⅞	....
Registered 4s	109	110	109	110
coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s '36	97	....	97	....
Panama 2s '38	97	....	97	....
Panama 3s '61	101¼	....	101⅛	....
coupon	100½	....	100½	....

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.06⅜	1.09	1.06¼	1.08⅝
Dec	1.07⅜	1.09⅞	1.07⅞	1.09⅜
May	1.13¼	1.14⅞	1.13	1.14⅜
Corn—				
Sept	.74½	.76	.74⅜	.76
Dec	.63⅜	.65¼	.63	.65¼
May	.66⅝	.67¾	.65⅝	.67¾
Oats—				
Sept	.39⅞	.42⅞	.39½	.42¾
Dec	.40⅜	.42¾	.40½	.42¾
May	.44	.45⅝	.43¾	.45½b
Pork—				
Sept	13.47	13.50	13.25	13.35
Oct	13.60	13.70	13.45	13.52
Lard—				
Sept	8.07	8.07	7.90	7.92
Oct	8.05	8.07	8.00	8.02

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The wheat market was strong and quite active, gaining about two cents, for Chicago September influenced by the very small stocks of wheat, light country offerings and the further reports of damage by black rust in the Northwest. There was considerable covering of shorts and some buying for foreign account. Crop export advices claimed extending development of blackrust in the Northwest with about half of the North Dakota crop in position where it might be affected.

The delayed movement of winter wheat and the fact that threshing cannot be advanced rapidly creates a position where cash grain is very easily congested and the September is very nervous. Weather conditions for the day were much more favorable. It was clear throughout the greater part of the winter wheat belt, in the Northwest and in Canada and the western weather prediction was for generally fair and warmer weather.

Corn—The market was quite firm and values were advanced with light offerings on the advance. The strength in wheat and oats, apprehension that the crop is backward enough to be damaged and apprehension that on low lands the injury from the excessive rains will prove serious, make a situation where values are readily responding to moderate buying orders and the advance in other grain.

Oats—The market was active and strong with the September delivery showing further advance. The heavy storm which has swept over the country has further delayed the threshing and movement of oats and the offerings from country are extremely limited.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS SAVED

SCRANTON, Pa.—The $500,000 necessary for saving International Correspondence Schools at Scranton was raised Tuesday. The banks took up $300,000 of the collateral notes and the remaining $200,000 was subscribed by people of the city. The property of the schools is the security for the notes.

MOTION PICTURE STOCK LISTED ON NEW YORK CURB

The listing on the New York curb of Triangle Film, a new motion picture stock, directs attention to the growing public interest in this class of securities. Except in isolated cases, public flotation of big film companies is a comparatively new departure for America. In Paris, on the contrary, the stocks of such companies enjoy a wide market, chief among which is Pathe Freres, which has sold as high as 1400 on the bourse.

Triangle Film has 1,000,000 shares of $5 par; no bonds or preferred stock. A large puroportion of the stock has been acquired by the organizers and officers and associated financial interests. The remainder is now being offered to the public.

Officers and organizers of the corporation are: H. E. Aitken, formerly president of the Mutual Film; C. O. Baumann, Adam and Charles Kessel of the New York Motion Picture Corporation and David W. Griffith, Mack Sennett and Thomas H. Ince, the three foremost art directors of film manufacture. With these three art directors have been associated about 40 of the most prominent stage stars of America.

Plans for marketing the company's product are far-reaching. Pictures are to be first presented in the most fashionable play houses of New York and Chicago, then distributed to the outlying houses and to the smaller centers. Furthermore, a foreign department is being developed, with subsidiary Triangle corporations in each of the foreign countries.

SHARP ADVANCES IN WAR STOCKS

Speaking of the sharp advances in the war stocks, Spencer Trask & Co. say: Some of these advances have been so violent as to warrant the exercise of great caution in following the rise too far. Granting that the needs of the belligerent nations are great, and the dangers connected with war orders so generally appreciated that in most cases the American manufacturer is pretty well protected, nevertheless, it is easy in times like these greatly to overestimate the future distribution of profits. If cash distributions are made well and good, but if stock dividends are declared instead, the question naturally arises what the increased stock capitalization will be able to earn once the war is over.

Whatever the eventual result may be, however, it is clear that at present an ever-increasing number of industries are indirectly feeling the stimulating effects of these orders. The United States Steel Corporation is an example in point.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil Company of California declared regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20.

General Asphalt Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock payable Sept. 1 as registered Aug. 14.

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 1¼ per cent on the outstanding common stock payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. The first dividend paid on the common stock was 1¼ per cent on June 1 last.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 14.

The Beatrice Creamery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on the common and of 1½ on the preferred stocks payable Aug. 10 to stock of record today.

The American Radiator Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 4 per cent on the common and of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks. The preferred is payable Aug. 16. The common is payable Sept. 30.

American Smelting & Refining Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 13. The company also declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 27.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Wednesday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$26,172,790	$22,047,004
Balances	1,386,091	1,611,791

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of $118,370.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal exchange prices are: Lead offered $5; tin $35.12½@35.62½.

Municipal Bonds 4¼
Public Utility Bonds TO
and Notes 7%
Send for List M
A. H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

UNION PACIFIC REPORTS YEAR GOOD RESULTS

Although Gross Decrease Is More Than Five Millions Surplus Loss Little More Than Three Hundred Thousand

NEW YORK—With a decreaese in gross of $5,157,037 in 13 months to June 30, Union Pacific's surplus from railroad earnings after charges was only $314,059 less than 1914. This creditable result was made possible chiefly by a $2,418,664 cut in transportation expenses, $437,393 decrease in taxes, and $944,773 reduction in charges, due chiefly to saving in miscellaneous rentals. The company spent $28,043 more than in previous year on maintenance of way, and only $415,943 less on maintenance of equipment, fully explained by decrease in traffic handled.

The 5.60 per cent surplus for common stock from railroad operation was only .14 per cent less than in 1914.

Income from investments equaled 5.38 per cent on Union Pacific stock, 1.98 per cent less than in previous year. As Baltimore & Ohio stock and cash yielding about 2 per cent on Union Pacific common had been distributed to stockholders, the net result from stockholders' viewpoint was the same as in 1914, despite $5,000,000 decrease in business handled.

A decrease of $4,701,920 in surplus earned for the common was cut to a decrease of $2,704,470 after dividends by the fact that only 8 per cent has been paid on Union Pacific common through the whole year 1915, whereas 10 per cent had been paid for first six months in 1914, cutting the dividend requirement this year $1,997,450.

June freight earnings were within $145,167 of June, 1914, level, while passenger revenue gained $21,079. There was a reduction of $96,816 in expenses, and of $132,794 in taxes, with a net gain for the month of $266,220. The 12 months showed a decrease in freight revenue of $3,470,558, and in passenger revenue of $1,887,672. The slight cut in maintenance and heavy saving in transportation expenses left a decrease of only $1,446,108 in net.

With July earnings making a good showing, and prospects for heavy crop movements, outlook for the fiscal year 1916 is much brighter than was that for the year just closed.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC EARNINGS

Unfavorable weather and other untoward circumstances had a more depressing effect upon Massachusetts Electric Company's earnings in July than was the case with Boston Elevated. Total income for the month recorded a comparative decrease of $42,500, or 4.4 per cent. This is a much better result than June, which contributed to the poor results of the June 30 year by a shrinkage in receipts of $85,000, or 10 per cent. This is the first comparative gain in gross since February.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 4)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul; U. S.
Brooklyn—Mr. Pinkerton of A. D. Matthews & Co.
Brooklyn—C. W. Marks of A. I. Nann & Vo.; Brew.
Charlotte, N. C.—B. F. Matthews of Belk Bros.; U. S.
Chicago—All Eckerberg of Rothschild & Co.; Parker.
Chicago—Phil Selzer of Boston Store; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—Barney Aronoff of Dallas Jobbing House; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—Louis Sachs; U. S.
Denver—J. D. Harnett of J. P. Dunn Leather Co.; U. S.
Detroit—T. B. Jefferies of Crowley, Milner & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Fredonia, Ia.—J. S. Hubbell; U. S.
Havana—Juan Ussia of V. de Aedo Ussia & Vincent; U. S.
Havana—M. Iglesias of Cachot Garcia & Menendez; Essex.
Kingsville, Tex.—J. B. Ragland of Ragland Mercantile Co.
Knoxville—W. W. Harbison of Harbison Shoe Co.; Essex.
Little Rock—H. Saifer; U. S.
Marlin, Tex.—Mr. Gardere of Gardere & Holloway.
Memphis—W. M. Perkins of Bra Rock Dry Goods Co.; U. S.
Nashville—L. M. Hollins of Hollins & Sons; Bruns.
New York—Chas. Sheitlin; Copley Plaza.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York—Messrs Finn and Wakefield of T. H. Davies.
Newark—J. Spurling of Goerke Co.; Essex.
Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—A. E. Tobey of Kaufman Bros.; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—M. Portela; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. C. Dunbar and J. H. Phillips of The Hamiltons; Essex.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
St. Louis—I. and S. Hamburger of Hamburger Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Youngstown, O.—A. Leopold; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Barcelona, Spain—Juan Balaguer; Tour.
London, Eng.—W. R. Box of Samuel Barrows & Bro.; Essex.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Park.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
St. Louis—P. O'Brien of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CREDIT TRADE BALANCE SIZE

WASHINGTON—Favorable trade balance for July amounted to about $95,000,000, and for 13 months ended July 31 to $1,100,000,000.

WOOL MARKET FIRMLY HELD FOR ALL GRADES OF STOCK

Prospects Appear Favorable for Large Requirements by Manufacturers, in View of a Probable Expansion of Demand for Products of Domestic Mills

Conditions in the wool trade continue fairly satisfactory to growers and wool merchants, as well as to the manufacturers of textiles. The market is firmly sustained for all grades of stock, inasmuch as the prospects appear favorable for domestic manufacturers, and it is believed that large quantities of imported and American clips will be required to fill orders.

While it seems likely enough that more wool is to be available in the United States this year than ordinarily, the combined imported and domestic receipts at this leading American market being close to 300,000,000 pounds for the year to date, and nearly 30,000,000 pounds in excess of 1914 receipts for the corresponding period no one appears to doubt that all the clips that come forward will be readily absorbed.

Rarely heretofore has the home goods market been so amply protected from European competition. The full significance of this phase of the outlook is beginning to be generally recognized and it impels domestic manufacturers to take a broader view of their own opportunities and increase their endeavors to secure an extra share of the orders that must be placed for fabrics for coming seasons.

Stocks of goods throughout the country, it is believed, are not heavy, and clothiers are expected to need large quantities in apparel lines in the current half-year. Then there remains the possibility of sizable contracts for military purposes, which may swell the aggregate to very profitable proportions.

Initial orders for next season's lines are indicative of an intention on the part of big buyers to secure whatever advantage can be obtained, in the way of high quality of fabrics and workmanship as well as prompt deliveries, from early ordering.

Despite the high asking prices, domestic fleece wools are becoming the subject of much inquiry and a larger movement of this kind of stock is reported. For Ohio XX and above 33@34c is asked, and for Ohio fine washed delaine 35@36c is quoted, while 36@38c is named for Ohio medium combing and 30@33c for medium clothing clips. Imported fleeces are practically unchanged, but hold firmly.

Territory wools are on the scoured basis of about 72@75c for fine staple, 70@72c for half-blood staple, 68@70c for three eighths blood staple and 68@70c for fine and fine medium clothing. Texas 12-months clips bring about 68@70c also. On pulled stock the tone is firm, with B supers around 62@65c, scoured basis, A supers ranging up to 69@70c.

Class III wools are remarkably scarce, offerings from Russia and China being very much less in quantity than usual. Manufacturers of rugs and carpets, consequently, are naming higher price levels and predictions are made of further advances before the end of this year.

UNION PACIFIC EARNS 10.98 P. C.

NEW YORK—Union Pacific road announces that in year ended June 30, according to preliminary statement, the company earned 10.98 per cent for common stock, compared with 13.10 per cent last year. Of the 10.98 per cent, 5.60 per cent was earned from operations and 5.38 per cent as income from investment.

Surplus after deducting all charges and dividends was $6,626,955, a decrease of $2,704,470. Decrease in surplus for stock was due almost entirely to distribution of company's Baltimore & Ohio stock and transfer of income thereon to stockholders direct, so that but for this distribution Union Pacific would this year show almost exactly the same surplus as in 1914.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The August coupon of the Belgian 1914 loan is being paid in London through Baring Bros.

Pacific Mail S. S. Company announces that on Nov. 2 next it will withdraw its fleet from transpacific service. This is largest American fleet engaged in such commerce.

Paris special says that the French government has concluded a contract, through J. P. Morgan & Co., to take the entire motor truck output of the Packard, White and Pierce-Arrow companies of the United States for an indefinite period. In addition it was announced that France is seeking to purchase through the same source 1000 3½-ton trucks from other firms.

STOCK TAX RECEIPTS LESS

Receipts from sales of stock transfer tax stamps in Massachusetts for July amounted to $9215, compared with $13,990 in June, and $15,703 in May.

COTTON SEED AND LINTERS TOTALS

WASHINGTON—During the 1914-15 season ending June 1, 5,779,665 tons of cotton seed were crushed in the various mills of the United States. From this amount 832,401 tons of linters were obtained, 885 mills being engaged in the work. In the number of tons crushed, Texas led the list, 233 mills running in that state, crushing 1,514,505 tons. Georgia was next in number of mills and volume of work, crushing 1,053,927 tons in 155 mills. Next in order came South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma.

COTTON EXCHANGE REPORT IS MADE

NEW YORK—The New York Cotton Exchange's report for the year ending July 31 gives receipts at ports for the 1914-15 season, 10,802,388 bales; overland to northern mills and Canada, 1,201,544 bales; southern mill takings (less taken from ports) 3,132,353, making a total crop of 15,136,285 bales. Total southern mill taking, 3,271,114 bales, including 138,761 taken from ports.

RAILWAY STEEL SPRING'S RECORD

NEW YORK—Railway Steel Spring Company common made a new high record for this year Tuesday by selling at 41¼, compared with 39¼ at the close Monday, an advance of about 6 in two trading days. Activity in the equipment market, in both domestic and foreign business, is given as the reason. Railway Steel Spring common used to sell normally between 40 and 50.

ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY GAINS MILLIONS OF WORK

MILWAUKEE—On July 1, last, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company had advance orders amounting to a little more than $7,000,000. Jan. 1, 1915, business on hand was approximately $2,500,000, so that there has been a gain in six months of about $4,500,000 in new work.

During 1914 the company sold $10,000,000 worth of goods, so that orders now on the books would keep the plant going nearly six months at the fractional capacity at which the plants operated in 1914. Present business is probably large enough to keep the company going for less than four months at full capacity.

Officers say orders are being received in good volume. Attractive business has been booked for pumping machinery, cement engines and steam turbines and the electrical, mining and milling machinery portions of the plant also show improvement.

Business is now coming in at 70 per cent of capacity, while the plants at Milwaukee are not running more than 50 per cent of capacity.

A visit to the Allis-Chalmers plants does not reveal any great activity. Many of the machines are unused, and not more than 3000 men have been working. Normal capacity is 5000, and strained capacity 15,000 men.

Only the pattern department is especially busy, but that presages greater activity all through the plant as soon as pattern work is ready to take care of new business, which has been coming in. Officials say it will not be necessary to add any large number of men to take care of business now on hand.

From one to three months of preparation are required to take care of a large accretion of new orders. The company does not encourage rush delivery contracts, preferring a steady flow of business which can be taken care of in ordinary course of work.

Profits will show up better than last year, if present run of business continues. The uncertain factor is how long the orders will keep coming.

A director, when asked about the possibility of resuming dividends on the preferred this year, said: "One swallow does not make a summer." He added there is no immediate prospect of dividends. The company had poor business in its first quarter of 1915, he continued, but conditions improved materially in the second quarter; not sufficiently, however, to warrant any serious thoughts of dividends.

When bankers who have been watching Allis-Chalmers stock soar are confronted with the intimation that the company seems to have a large office expense in proportion to total earnings and that it had a manufacturing loss last year of $277,000, they point to the fact that depreciation charges are adequate and that the concern has almost $4,000,000 in good strong securities among its liquid assets.

The company is getting out big water pumping machinery for the city of Cleveland and for Chicago. Shipments of equipment for the du Pont Powder Company are heavy.

UNITED STATES SHARE IN WORLD COTTON SUPPLY

NEW YORK—A long-range view of cotton shows how fast the United States has been traveling in the work of supplying the world with its main fiber staple. The official census figures just at hand show that the United States production advanced from 9,345,391 bales of 500 pounds in 1899 to 16,134,930 bales in 1914, an increase of 6,789,539 bales in annual production, or 72 per cent.

How does the case stand with regard to the spindleage of the United States and of the world as a whole? The facts explain some of the conditions which the country is encountering in the effort to carry another crop produced in excess of what the world under existing circumstances can expect to require.

It appears that 15 years ago the world had at work 105,681,000 spindles. These are the figures of 1900 and represent the spindleage which worked on the growth of cotton fiber of 1899. By 1914 the operating spindles in all countries had risen to 146,397,600, a gain of 40,716,000 spindles in 15 years, or an average of 2,714,440 spindles a year. Below are the comparisons, including the figures of the United States:

	500-lb bales	U S Spindles	World's spindles
1914	16,134,930	31,220,592	146,397,600
1899	9,345,391	24,520,000	105,681,000
Inc No ..	6,789,539	6,700,592	40,716,600
Inc %	72	27.3	38.5

In this time the consuming capacity of the United States increased 27.3 per cent. That was not only slower than the world's increase in capacity to absorb raw cotton, but it was only 38 per cent of the rate at which the cotton supply of the United States advanced.

It is clear from these figures that the tendency of the production of cotton in this country is to run ahead of the rate of consumption both at home and abroad. Cotton production has gained twice as fast as the increase in world's spindleage, and not far from three times as fast as this country's gains in spinning capacity.

Of course, it may be urged that 1899 and 1914 were respectively very low and very high years of production. But the expansion is there, and the consuming agencies have not been able to keep up with the supplying powers in the long run. Hence the recurrent days of reckoning of the industry of raw cotton production, as seen in such crises as those of 1890-95 and 1914-15.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS HOLDERS AT RECORD NUMBER

The increased activity in Massachusetts Gas Companies stock recently, which has been accompanied by an advance in the price from 78 to 92, has resulted in swelling the list of stockholders until it has touched the 5000 mark for the first time in the history of the company. The number of preferred stockholders has also increased to a new high record of more than 7000, of which 650, or 9 per cent, are employees of the Bostonton Consolidated Gas Company, who own 3506 shares, awarded them under the profit-sharing plan.

The number of common stockholders has more than trebled in the past eight years, the average holding at the present time being less than 50 shares, compared with 175 in 1906.

The following table shows the increase in the number of common stockholders with average holdings:

	April 30, 1915	July 15, 1914
Common stockholders.	4,990	4,797
Average holdings	50	52

On May 15 last, when preferred transfer books last closed, there were exactly 7092 preferred stockholders, compared with 6918 on corresponding day in 1914.

PRAIRIE OIL & GAS CO. VALUES

TULSA, Okla.—Advance of 10 cents a barrel in price of crude oil announced by Prairie Oil & Gas Company adds between $4,200,000 and $4,300,000 to value of that company's crude oil stocks. Company's stocks now amount to more than 42,000,000 barrels of Oklahoma crude. Present production of the Prairie is placed at about 35,000 barrels a day so that a 10-cent increase adds $3500 a day to value of company's output.

Carter Oil Company, the Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, which has only been operating in Oklahoma a few months, has accumulated a surplus of 10,000,000 barrels of crude, and now has a daily production of about 15,000 barrels. This company is tanking its own production and is also scouting the market for all the Oklahoma oil available.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $8.75 and $9.50 bbl, $1.50 bag; pastry, $7.75 bbl, $1 bag.

Butter—Print, 36c lb; tub, 33@35c.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 42c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 37c doz; fresh western first, 27@30c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6½c per single lb, 6.05c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 4c qt, 20c pk; Maine, 15c pk, 55c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Oranges—California navels, 45@55c doz; Florida, 35@50c.

PARIS BOURSE TONE STEADIER

PARIS—A steadier tone prevailed on the bourse today.

POSITION OF WAR STOCKS IN THE LOANING SITUATION

Banks Find No Occasion to Call Loans Made on This Class of Security—This Sort of Collateral Figures to Remarkably Small Degree in Accommodations

NEW YORK—Inquiry among local banks and trust companies regarding their attitude toward so-called war stocks reveals two facts with particular emphasis. One is that banks are not calling loans where these securities figure in the collateral—they have no occasion to. The other is that these stocks are figuring in ordinary Wall street loans to a remarkably small degree.

Judging from activity of the market during recent weeks and extent to which the war issues have been receiving attention, it was expected that such a canvass would have revealed a well threshed out situation, and an established policy among lending institutions relative to loans on these securities. Much has been said on inflated values, as they affect not only particular stocks, but the whole stock market position. It is surprising to find how little bankers are affected by this feature.

The reason is the war stocks are by no means represented in loan envelopes to the extent that would seem natural from day-to-day trading, and the wide popularity they have received. Two theories are advanced to account for this. Taking the small traders, there appears to have been considerable out-and-out buying on their part. The superlative boom in this department has attracted outsiders from far and near to enter the market, but, either on their own judgment or on advice of their brokers, they have for the most part recognized the precariousness of the market and have gone no deeper than what they could buy outright. This applies more particularly to lower-priced stocks.

Buying from this source has after all been a small factor in the phenomenal rise of war stocks. There is a resourceful and powerful element that has unquestionably been accumulating these issues. Some are said to have special financial backing, and what the terms of such arrangements are it is impossible to say. But bankers are of opinion that many of the large speculators are not applying for loans on these war stocks but are raising funds wherewith to buy them by obtaining loans on other first-class investments.

The president of a bank which has a large clientele among stock exchange houses made the astonishing statement that he did not believe there were 700 shares of war stock as collateral in his Wall street loans. It was his opinion that what buying was taking place in these securities was being done by those who were securing loans on securities already in their strong boxes. He said this was due to the liquidated condition of the "street" and for that reason there was no apprehension as to technical position of the market.

All this does not mean that the war stocks are enjoying the same privileges as other industrials, about which there is no question. Banks are discriminating against securities now influenced by reported war orders that have undergone sensational advances. The only question is as to the extent of the discrimination.

There are two classes of loans which generally figure in Wall street dealings, "mixed" or "all industrials." The mixed loans generally consist of 65 per cent railroad and 35 per cent industrial. The all-industrial money commands a higher price. There is no hesitation in saying that banks at this time are not taking war stocks only in all-industrial loans, except under some exceptional arrangement, and then at their own price. The only matter of general interest is how far they figure in the mixed loans and at what price taken.

As a rule the stocks are being accepted, whenever they appear among collateral, at more than the usual margin of 20 per cent. This varies largely on merits of each individual case The usual procedure is to fix a price considerably below the market, which price has not been changed much during latter stages of the advance. For instance, American Can is being taken at about 20 to 30, Crucible at 25 to 30. Bethlehem Steel appears to have a wide range in the price at which it is accepted. Some banks are known to have taken it at 170, but more generally, at figures from par to 150. Following are some approximations of prices or margin at which a few more prominent war stocks are taken:

Allis-Chalmers: 50 per cent margin; Can carried at 20 to 30; Can preferred at market.

Crucible: Some banks will not consider this stock at all. Others require a heavy margin. In some cases it is being carried at 25 to 30.

Bethlehem Steel: 125 to 150. Some loans, made before the last rise, are carried below par and have not been changed since.

New York Air Brake: Not taken except with wide margin from good houses. General Motors is in the same category.

General Electric: Considered a standard issue by some banks which will loan "straight" on it, 20 points below current market.

Studebaker: Some banks are carrying it at about 80.

Westinghouse: This stock is being carried at slightly above par. Considered a seasoned issue and not selling at inflated valuation. A few banks discriminate to some extent against Westinghouse, and will not loan above 80 on it.

Republic Steel: Small lots taken close to the market.

American Locomotive preferred: Considered first class and carried close to the market. Common not classed as dangerous.

In general banks have found it unnecessary to warn customers to replace war stocks as collateral, as the brokers have not offered a great amount. Most banks describe their loan lists as showing only a sprinkling of war stocks. They are scrutinizing with extreme care any stocks which have recently come into prominence in war order speculation. On these they would not consider a straight loan, nor would they include them in collateral for any but call loans, or possibly three-day notice loans. Even then the margin requirements are heavy and character of other collateral and the standing of the house offering the loan is taken into consideration. In fact, the class of collateral offered and the borrower's standing has more to do with the question of loaning on war stocks than anything else, and accounts for the wide difference in margins required.

On official of a prominent trust company says: "We have had no trouble in coping with the loan situation in its relation to the speculative movement in war stocks, for brokers have adopted an extremely conservative course and are either demanding ample margins or are refusing to carry stocks which have had wild fluctuations. This is the only course for a broker with judgment to take. If he started to offer too large an amount of these stocks, the banks would immediately begin to ask questions. But we have had to issue no warnings whatever. The proportion of war stocks on our books is small."

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO. PROFITS

NEW YORK—For the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, South Porto Rico Sugar Company will show profits of $2,100,000. This compares with $711,247 in 1914. Executive committee has voted to set aside this year approximately $1,500,000 for reserve depreciation, working capital, etc. After deducting this reserve, fixed charges and dividends of 8 per cent on the preferred stock, there will remain a surplus of about $600,000 compared with a deficit of $52,040 after all dividends a year ago.

EARNINGS OF CAPE COD CANAL DECLARED TO BE INCREASING

Though no income account has as yet been published, earnings of the Cape Cod canal are officially declared to be constantly increasing. The recent reduction in toll rates has somewhat increased business. Operating expenses are now estimated at $225,000 per annum, exclusive of interest charges. One large item of expense will be for operation of the drawbridges, as this burden will be on the canal company as the last comer in the field.

Every shoal is expected to be removed, so that the uniform depth of the canal will be 25 feet by next spring.

Special rates have been inaugurated for towage through the canal of yachts having no power except sails. It is understood arrangements have been completed whereby the New York Yacht Club squadron will go through the canal eastbound next Friday. Commodore Baker is planning to rendezvous off the Beverly Yacht Club near Bird island (Buzzards bay) the night before.

As pointed out last week, Attorney-General Attwill has rendered an opinion that the financing of a tidal lock or gates for the canal (if necessary, as it is believed by the management will never be the case), need not come within its $12,000,000 capitalization limit. His ruling, however, does not exempt the company from providing from proceeds of this capital for a fourth bridge over the canal at Bourne, if found requisite.

The Massachusetts joint regulative board of harbor and land and public service commissioners is still withholding an O. K. to $1,518,000 stock and bonds (within the $12,000,000) until the commissioners come nearer to determining what kind of a crossing at Bourne shall be permanently approved by the board. The board has just referred this matter, for further study and report as to cost of a bridge, to the company's and the board's engineers.

Backers of the canal say there can be no excuse for ordering it to maintain another obstruction over the canal in the form of a bridge at Bourne. Traffic at this point is light. But the company's franchise specifies that the joint board may order a crossing by either ferry or bridge. Some time ago the management was directed to operate a temporary ferry. Inhabitants have protested that this is an inefficient service, and a suit has been entered in the Massachusetts supreme court to compel the joint board to order the construction of a bridge.

J. W. Miller has been elected managing vice-president of the canal company.

BUSINESS IN WEST REVIVES MODERATELY

Gain Is Slow but Belief Obtains That Trade Is Reaching Normal Proportions—Fundamental Conditions Improved

CHICAGO—General business throughout the West continues to make slow gains but it is the opinion of the best authorities that it is reviving and steadily reaching normal proportions. In many respects the situation is peculiar inasmuch as it is now being compared with the beginning of the war a year ago. That which has been accomplished during the past year is considered remarkable by those who have watched the general situation in a careful way. Fundamentally, conditions are better than they were. As compared with two years ago, the volume of business handled now begins to reflect a true situation and while there was more or less depression at that time, everything points to the fact that business will soon go ahead of that period. With the war still going on, there is more or less apprehension and conservatism which tend to delay a forward movement.

The only industrial betterment now is to be found in those concerns which are particularly interested in foreign war orders. Railroads are not the heavy buyers of iron and steel products as in former years, but it is believed that in the course of time they surely must enter the market. With the great mills of the country now crowded with so-called foreign business, it is known that if the railroads should begin their normal buying the mills would be taxed beyond their capacity.

There is an optimistic feeling in all business circles and predictions are freely made that the coming fall will show a great expansion in trade generally. There is an enormous amount of money lying idle and the financial condition in that respect could not be much better than at present, so that when the turn actually does come the railroads of the country will find themselves in much better position regarding earnings than they have been for more than a year.

All authorities speak of the great improvement in the iron and steel industry. This is giving other lines of trade somewhat of an impetus. It is true that activity at the mills has increased until many of the plants are crowding operations close to capacity, and should it develop that this was of permanent character it would be an exceedingly reassuring sign of a revival in general business

Loading reports of western railroads continue to show a slight irregularity in movement of freight. In most instances, however, the traffic is holding pace with what it was a year ago and has approximated the volume of tonnage of two years ago.

In the dry goods trade it is found that business is holding up well, as compared with a year ago. Visiting buyers are numerous and men on the road are sending in orders of satisfactory volume for forward delivery, owing to the unseasonable summer, the retail trade has felt a considerable depression and stocks of seasonable goods have not moved as rapidly as expected. Collections are reported as satisfactory.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS DECREASE

CHICAGO—Considering the industrial revival in this district, the initial movement of new grain, and the influence of war orders, bank clearings make poor comparisons. Last week's clearings decreased 9.9 per cent. July clearings decreased 4.2 per cent, compared with 4.2 per cent decrease in June and 5 1-3 per cent decrease for first seven months. The volume of July decrease was larger than for any previous month this year except January, March and April. May clearings showed the smallest percentage of decrease, 1.1 per cent. Combined clearings for seven months were $9,116,287,029, compared with $9,640,498,957 a year ago.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO.

LOS ANGELES—An officer of Mexican Petroleum Company says of rumors of a dividend declaration: "There is little likelihood of any dividend being declared until there is peace in Mexico."

Maritime Securities

are a form of investment with which the American public is bound to become more familiar. This company's last quarterly dividend was at the rate of

12 % per Annum

Shares at par value, $10 each, are offered, the proceeds to be used for the purchase of additional vessels.

Particulars in Folder A7.

American Navigation Company
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Terms Reasonable
KEITH CAR COMPANY
Peoples Gas Building
CHICAGO

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB POSTPONES ASTOR CUP RACES

Conditions Such off Newport, R. I., That Contest Scheduled for Today Had to Be Postponed —Not to Visit Provincetown

NEWPORT, R. I.—Conditions were such this morning that the regatta committee of the New York Yacht club decided to postpone the Astor cup race scheduled to take place today off this port until tomorrow. This necessitates a change in the program of the cruise and Provincetown, which was to have been visited Friday, will not be touched, the yachts going through the Cape Cod canal and sailing straight across the bay to Marblehead.

The adverse conditions which prevented all but the stanchest yachts of the New York Yacht Club from making first run of the cruise from New London yesterday still obtained today, and delayed the start of the annual race.

In previous years the Astor cup race has usually been marked by soft airs which sometimes prevented the yachts finishing before dark. The race is one of the oldest in the annals of American yachting, dating back to 1882 when cups were first offered by Ogden Goelet for a race for sloops and schooners of this port. Sixteen races were sailed for Goelet cups, and after the non-yachting year of 1898 the event was continued by Col. J. J. Astor and subsequently by his son Vincent Astor. Sixteen races have been sailed for the Astor cups.

All of these events have been held off this port, and the day has generally been one of the leading events of the summer colony.

Some of the most famous yachts in the annals of the sport have won these events, starting with the victory of the old schooner Montauk and the famous centerboard sloop Fanny in 1882. The yachts which won these races and which subsequently successfully defended the America's cup were the sloops Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer and Columbia. In 1903 the rules were changed and yachts of light construction were barred from the contest. This prevented the Reliance and the present cup yachts from competing. The Volunteer won the race three times as a sloop and once as a schooner. F. F. Brewster of New Haven has won more of these events than any other member of the club, capturing two with his first schooner Elmina and five with the second schooner of the same name.

The races are usually started from Brenton's Reef lightship which marks the eastern entrance to Narragansett bay, and is only a couple of miles off the ocean drive. Sometimes hundreds of people line the famous drive to watch the start, assembling again in the afternoon to see the finish and hear the whistling of the spectator fleet.

Prizes for these events have usually far exceeded their published value and one of the handsomest was that won by the Puritan in 1885 and now held in trust by the Eastern Yacht club.

The first day of the cruise, Tuesday, was devoted to a 40-mile racing run from New London to this port. It was sailed under most unfavorable conditions and many of the yachts did not arrive in this port until late in the evening. The race between the cup yachts Resolute and Vanitie ended in a very unsatisfactory manner as the Resolute was forced to withdraw and be towed to Bristol where she is being fixed up in an effort to get her into racing shape for the rest of the cruise. It is not expected that she will be able to take part in today's event which is to be for a special cup donated by Capt. Vincent Astor.

Facing a 25-knot wind, east by north, which kicked up a choppy sea, 22 of the racing yachts started from New London shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning. Of the lot that undertook the race for the navy challenge cups, the special prizes for the run, but eight finished the course.

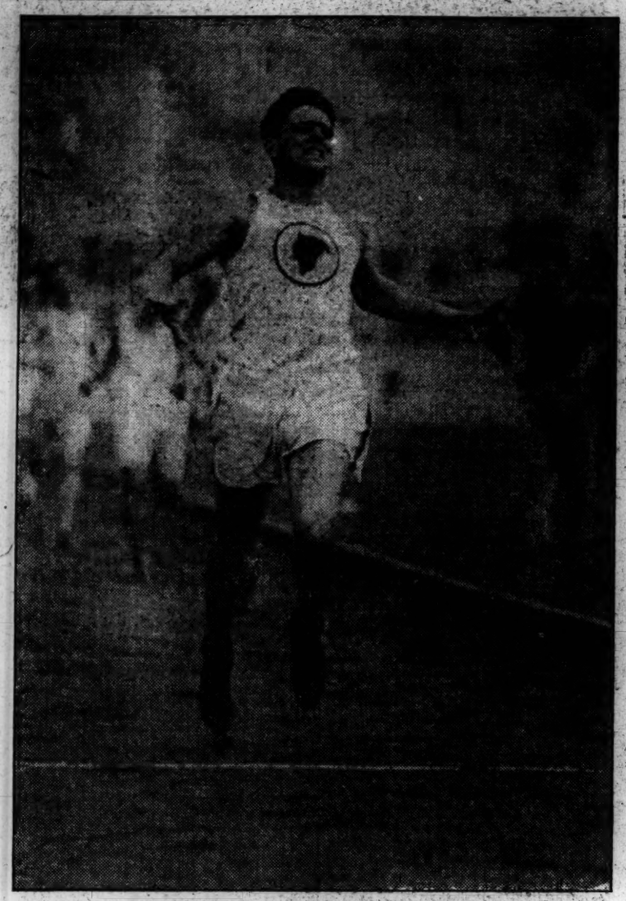
Nearly 150 craft were in the anchored fleet which heard the booming of the gun summoning the craft to the starting line. The first to appear were the two class H special sloops, the big 70-footers Resolute and Vanitie. Butler Duncan was at the helm of the Vanitie and C. F. Adams, 2d, held the tiller of the Resolute.

So fast did they move that they were almost out of sight when the Kalinga, Queen Mab and Miladi, the former the only class M sloop competing, and the two latter schooners were sent away with the two class F boats, Ahmakola and Hopewell, following in a bunch at 9:50.

Five minutes later the "fifties," Samuri, Grayling, Spartan, Carolina, Barbara, Ventura and Iroquois II., got under way. After a lapse of another five minutes the schooners Irolita, Vagrant, the Kathrina, Radiant, Enchantress and Windward and the little sound schooners Alicia and Rival got under way.

Most of the craft stood the run for the better part of an hour, when they found making headway too hard a matter and half the fleet turned back to New London harbor to await better conditions later in the day.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the Resolute had to be taken in tow. The Vanitie continued her run over the 40-mile course, reaching the finishing line at 3:17:27, having made the run in 5h. 36m. 47s.



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J. E. Meredith, world's champion half-mile runner and record-holder who is to try for a new world's record at the 440-yard dash in the senior championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union at San Francisco, Saturday.

In the race between the "Fifties," Samuri was the winner by 2m. 42s., over the Grayling, the Spartan finishing 15m. later. Both the Carolina and Barbara were towed into port, while the Iroquois turned back, therefore, Samuri won the race for the sloops in the navy challenge cup.

Enchantress was winner of the cup in the schooner class in 5h. 33m. 45s., corrected time, with Queen Mab second in 6h. 20m. 24s.

The Irolita's time was 6:21:50, and the Vagrant's 6:59:52. The Ahmakola was forced to drop, and the time of the others was not taken, they having withdrawn from the race.

The harbor here was crowded Tuesday evening with vessels which were creeping in all evening, as conditions became less severe in the late afternoon, which permitted many of those which had held to the shelter of New London harbor to make the run.

PICKUPS

Manager Bresnahan of the Chicago Nationals is in favor of abolishing the coaches.

The Red Sox strengthened their hold on first place yesterday by defeating Detroit while Chicago did not play.

One of the features of the recent Boston-Detroit series was the fact that Cobb did not succeed in stealing a base in the four games played.

The Indianapolis club of the American Association has secured an injunction against Pitcher Burk, who jumped to the Pittsburgh Federals.

Bush is playing a brilliant game for Detroit this summer. He covers a lot of territory around short and throws well to first base from almost any position.

Speaker and Hooper played important parts in yesterday's Red Sox victory. Each made catches which prevented Detroit scoring runs that would have won the game.

The Boston champions are now only one game behind second place and three and a half behind first. Yesterday's double victory over Pittsburgh helped Boston materially.

The securing of Barry from the Athletics has certainly strengthened the Red Sox greatly. The veteran is playing second base in fine style and has been doing some timely batting.

That the greatest number of hits does not always win a ball game was again proven in Boston yesterday when the Red Sox won from Detroit although they were outbatted two to one.

That was a great pitchers' battle between Ayres of Washington and Koob, the St. Louis recruit. Not a run was made off either pitcher, Washington getting its only score off Weilman, who had succeeded Koob in the eighth inning.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Lynn 4, Lewiston 2.
Worcester 4, Lawrence 3.
Portland 9, Lowell 5.
Portland 6, Lowell 1.
Manchester 2, Fitchburg 0.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Portsmouth 3, Petersburg 1.
Rocky Mount 4, Norfolk 3.
Suffolk 9, Newport News 5.

COLONIAL EAGUE

Brockton 2, Pawtucket 0.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Raleigh 3, Charlotte 0.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkes-Barre 7, Binghamton 3.

ATHLETES WORK FOR GREAT MEET AT EXPOSITION

Nearly All Who Will Compete in Championships Now in San Francisco Practicing on Track

SAN FRANCISCO—Athletes who are to take part in the A. A. U. senior and junior outdoor track and field championship meets here Friday and Saturday plan to get in some hard practice work today on the track at the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds. Nearly all of the men who are to compete are now here, the New York Athletic Club contingent in charge of Coach B. J. Wefers arriving Tuesday.

The New York team consists of Platt Adams, jumper; Kenneth Curtis, vaulter; James Lincoln, javelin thrower and all around entry; Hugh Honohan, distance runner; Walter Bursch, hurdler, and Edward Madden, sprinter.

Coach Wefers had his men at the exposition track for light training Tuesday afternoon and renewed acquaintances with the Millrose A. A. stars of M. W. Sheppard. One squad that is attracting considerable attention is that of the Cincinnati municipal gymnasium, numbering eight men, who have done well in their workouts.

Coach O'Connor, trainer of N. S. Taber, the holder of the mile record, is undecided about starting Taber in both the half-mile and mile runs. Taber is anxious to run the half-mile, but as this event comes first on the program, he will in all probability be kept for the mile run.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Boston	59	34	.634	.561
Chicago	58	36	.617	.490
Detroit	58	37	.611	.515
Washington	49	46	.516	.552
New York	45	47	.489	.439
St. Louis	38	57	.400	.490
Cleveland	37	57	.394	.320
Philadelphia	32	62	.340	.642

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, Detroit 1.
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.
Chicago-New York, postponed.
Cleveland-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis at New York, postponed.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

RED SOX WIN LAST GAME

The Boston Red Sox closed their series of four games with Detroit at Fenway park Tuesday afternoon with a 2 to 1 victory over Manager Jennings' men. The contest was a fine pitchers' battle between Shore and Coveleskie, and while the latter held Boston to four hits while his teammates were making eight off Shore, the Boston pitcher won by keeping the hits well scattered. Each team scored one run on errors, while the winning run was made by Boston on a single by Lewis, Gardner's out and a two-base hit by Barry. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	1
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries, Shore and Cady, Coveleskie and Baker. Umpires, Evans and Chill. Time, 1h. 40m.

WASHINGTON 1, ST. LOUIS 0

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Batteries, Ayres and Henry; Koob, Wellman and Agnew. Umpires, Hildebrad and O'Loughlin. Time, 1h. 50m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Salt Lake 9, San Francisco 1.
Vernon 4, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 5, Portland 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

New Orleans 3, Little Rock 6.
Atlanta 3, Nashville 0.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.
Chattanooga 1, Mobile 0.
Memphis 6, Birmingham 5.

KERRIGAN MEETS DOYLE TODAY IN SPECIAL MATCH

Second Game of the Professional Contest Is Being Played Today at The Country Club Links

T. L. Kerrigan of the Dedham Polo and Country Club is playing P. J. Doyle of the Myopia Hunt Club today on the links of the Brookline Country Club at Clyde park in the second game of their special golf match. The first of the series of three was played on the Myopia links at Hamilton, and Kerrigan won by 1 up in 37 holes. Today 18 holes were played in the morning with a like number in the afternoon.

Conditions were very poor for good golf this morning and there was a gallery of only about 20 who followed the two players. From a competitive point of view the match was all that could be asked for as the biggest lead either player was able to secure over the other was 1 up, and at the end of the outward journey they were all up even as was the case at the end of the 18 holes. This left Kerrigan still 1 up for the match to date.

Some idea of the evenness of the playing may be had from the fact that all but six of the 18 holes were halved and giving Doyle an approximated 6 at the fifteenth hole where he lost his ball, the medal cards for the two players were 78, 41 going out and 37 coming home.

Kerrigan started out by winning the first hole when he took it in 5 to 6. Doyle shanked his third shot and then wound up by taking two putts. The next two holes were halved in 4s and 5s. Doyle evened the play at the fourth, due largely to a splendid approach shot. The fifth was halved in 5 and then Kerrigan won the sixth 4 to 5. Kerrigan saved the seventh for a half by making a splendid 10-ft. putt. Doyle won the eighth with 4 to 5, just barely missing a 10-ft. putt for a three. The ninth was halved in 6, neither player doing very well.

Coming home, the two players halved the tenth in 2, the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth in 4s and the fourteenth in 5s. At the tenth a fine exhibition of putting was given by both players, Kerrigan getting one of 65 feet and Doyle one of 45. Both players played good all-around golf at the next two holes. At the fifteenth Doyle was given an approximated 6, as he drove over the caddie house and did not find his ball. Kerrigan won this hole in 5, making him 1 up. The sixteenth was halved in 3s, and then Doyle again evened the match by taking the seventeenth in 4 to 5. Kerrigan was in the rough on his drive, flubbed his second and then took a couple of putts, while Doyle played steady golf. The home hole was halved in 5s. The match by holes:

Doyle	6	4	5	3	6	5	3	4	6	—41
Kerrigan	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	6	—41
Doyle, in	2	4	4	4	5	6	3	4	5	—37—78
Kerrigan, in	2	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	—37—78

PLAYERS START IN CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP

NORFOLK, Conn.—Under poor conditions the annual tennis tournament for the Connecticut championship began Tuesday on the courts of the Norfolk Country Club. Seventeen matches were disposed of, 12 in the first round and five in the second. Five of these, three in the first round and two in the second, went by default.

Heretofore the state tournament has been held at Litchfield, but this year it has been merged with the Bridgman cup contest held annually at Norfolk, and the two tournaments running concurrently, the winner of the one will take the honors in the other. There are 41 entrants. One of the best matches was between Emerson Bigelow and James Mabon, both of New York, which the former won, 8—6, 9—11, 6—2.

YACHT COLUMBIA SOLD BY MORGAN

NEW YORK—The famous America's cup defender, Columbia, which successfully defended the trophy in 1899 and 1901, has been sold by J. P. Morgan to P. A. Gage. The terms of the sale are not known except to the parties interested in the purchase. The Columbia, when built, cost approximately $125,000 and is the only yacht built for the purpose of defending the cup to win twice in international competition for the famous yachting trophy.

The Columbia was built in 1898 for a syndicate headed by the late J. P. Morgan. It was constructed of tobin bronze and is 132 feet over all, 90 feet on the load water line, 24 feet beam and 20 feet draft. It was probably the most popular of the America's cup defenders and shared the particular affection of the general yachting public with the Puritan and Vigilant. Columbia's popularity was due largely to its double victory for the cup.

GENEVIEVE WINS EXPOSITION CUP

SAN FRANCISCO—The sloop Genevieve, owned by Commodore John Barneson of the San Francisco Yacht Club, was declared winner of the Seattle to San Francisco race Tuesday, from the yawl Ortona, owned and sailed by Capt. John Graham of the Seattle Yacht Club. A cup valued at $200 was offered as a prize by the Panama-Pacific exposition.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Sioux City 10, St. Joseph 4.
Denver 2, Wichita 1.
Lincoln 2, Topeka 1.
Lincoln 5, Topeka 2.

WOLLASTON HAS ITS THIRD OPEN AMATEUR TOURNEY

F. V. Chaney of Brockton Is First Player to Get a Net Score of Better Than 70

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Championship golf was expected to take place today when the Wollaston Golf Club held its third open amateur tournament on its links here. The tourney was open to members of clubs belonging to the Massachusetts Golf Association and invited guests. Post entries were accepted.

Among those who were expected to take part were Francis Ouimet of Woodland, national and state amateur champion; J. P. Guilford of Bellevue, former New Hampshire state champion; R. W. Brown of Meadowbrook, and Paul Tewksbury, L. J. Malone and R. M. Purves of the Woodland club.

None of the leading players had appeared up to noon, but it was stated that they had assured the management that they would surely start this afternoon. M. J. Brady, professional at the home course, had charge of the event and Massachusetts handicaps were used. There was a prize for the best net and the best gross.

W. E. Hagen of Rochester, national open champion in 1914 and Massachusetts open champion of 1915, was at the course. He and Brady are to start tonight on a trip through Maine playing exhibition matches over the leading courses in that state.

C. H. Kendall of Scarboro was the first player to turn in a card this morning and he had a gross of 84 which gave him a net of 73. Conditions were not of the best for record-breaking golf.

Up to 2 o'clock the best net card that had been turned in was that of F. V. Chaney of Brockton who had a 68, and it was expected that this would win the prize.

Player and club	Out	In	T'tl	Hdc	Net
F. V. Chaney, Brockton	45	43	88	20	68
H. S. Rowen, Hatherley	47	42	89	16	73
E. Z. B. Parke, Lexington	44	57	85	12	73
C. H. Kendall, Scarboro	45	39	84	11	73
J. F. Murphy, Wollaston	47	46	93	20	73
E. F. Emerson, Hatherley	42	44	86	12	74
G. S. Pitcher, Brockton	47	42	89	14	75
J. E. Talbot, Framingham	46	44	90	14	76
A. E. Tenney, Framingham	43	43	90	14	76
G. S. Dunham, Brockton	44	44	88	11	77
E. M. Taft, Woodland	46	30	85	8	77
J. W. Wood, Jr., Crow Point	48	47	95	16	79
W. N. Foss, Brockton	50	48	98	16	82
A. H. Baker, Brockton	50	47	97	15	82
E. Herman, Oakley	48	47	95	13	82
C. T. Warner, Framingham	53	49	102	18	84
J. W. Golden, Framingham	48	58	106	20	86
P. C. Dempsey, Hatherly	49	50	99	12	87
M. J. Meagher, Lexington	59	51	110	20	90
G. E. Gaul, Scarboro	49	59	108	18	90
H. DeFord Jr., Com'w'th	no card				
J. R. Stuart, 2d, Brae-B'n	no card				
P. Winsor, Brockton	no card				
W. G. Kendall, Wollaston	no card				

Fifty-eight players took part in a tournament held under the direction of the shoe trades of Boston and vicinity on the links Tuesday. The event was in charge of a committee consisting of F. F. Cutler, chairman; J. B. Brennan of Randolph and C. P. Waide of Brockton. The contest was a 56-hole medal play.

The best gross was won by H. C. Keith with a score of 166. George Lovely and James Brophy were tied for the net prize, each having a total of 144. They will probably play off the tie some day this week.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	51	41	.554	.467
Brooklyn	50	45	.526	.438
Boston	49	46	.516	.505
Chicago	47	45	.511	.547
Pittsburgh	47	47	.500	.440
New York	44	46	.489	.589
St. Louis	46	51	.474	.526
Cincinnati	40	53	.430	.484

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia-Chicago, postponed.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.

CHAMPIONS WIN DOUBLE-HEADER

PITTSBURGH—The Boston champions won both games of their double-header with Pittsburgh Tuesday, the first by 5 to 4 and the second by 7 to 2. Ragan and Hughes pitched for the winners in the first game, the latter taking up the work in the eighth with a man on third and retiring the side without a run. Kantlehner, Cooper and McQuillan pitched for Pittsburgh. Tyler pitched for Boston in the second game and with the exception of the third inning was very effective. Harmon pitched four innings for Pittsburgh and was succeeded by Conzelman, who held Boston runless during the rest of the game. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—5	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—4	12	3

Batteries, Ragan, Hughes and Gowdy; Cooper, Kantlehner, McQuillan and Gibson and Murphy. Umpires, Quigley and Emslie. Time, 2h. 13m.

SECOND GAME

Boston	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—7	11	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	0

Batteries, Tyler and Whaling; Harmon, Conselman and Murphy and Schang. Time, 1h. 50m.

WESTERN TENNIS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—Conditions were unfavorable for lawn tennis playing here Tuesday and all the matches in the western championships scheduled to be played on the courts of the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest were postponed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Cleveland 5, Milwaukee 3.
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 9, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 7, Indianapolis.

NILES TO MEET WILLIAMS TODAY IN FINAL ROUND

National Champion Defeats W. F. Johnson in the Semi-Final Round Match of the Longwood Challenge Bowl Singles

R. N. Williams, 2d, national champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston, meet on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this afternoon in the final round of the invitation singles and the winner will challenge M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, former national champion, for the famous Longwood bowl now held by McLoughlin. Williams is a decided favorite to win today's match.

Williams won his way to the final round by defeating W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, a former intercollegiate champion, in the semi-final round match Tuesday afternoon. It took Williams four sets to win the match as he dropped the first one 6—2. After that there was no question about the national champion getting into the final round as he won the next three rather impressively.

As usual Williams got away to a slow start. In the first set he did not show any of his best tennis. Conditions were not favorable to Williams' kind of game and favored the cut-stroke style of play around which Johnson builds his game. Johnson had his strokes working finely in the opening set. The ball went over the net with a decided twist and took some very peculiar bounds.

The second set found Williams improving greatly in his play. He timed his strokes better and seemed to have them under better control. The ball went over the net with much speed. In the third set Williams played at his very best. He allowed his opponent only eight points in the six games played and kept his outs and nets down to three each.

The fourth set found Johnson playing good tennis, and while he won only one game, he forced four of them to deuce. Williams also played brilliantly, getting no less than 19 placements and two service aces as against seven outs and a like number of nets.

This afternoon, following the final match, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman champion, paired with I. C. Wright of Boston, will meet Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston and H. C. Johnson, also of Boston, in a mixed doubles exhibition match. These two teams met in the women's national championship tournament at Germantown, Pa., last month and Mrs. Wightman and H. C. Johnson won. The Williams-Johnson match by points follows:

FIRST SET

Williams	3	5	3	0	1	4	3	2	—21	—2
Johnson	5	3	5	5	4	2	5	4	—32	—6

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA.	DF.
Williams	14	9	10	3	0
Johnson	5	4	6	0	0

SECOND SET

Williams	4	3	6	7	4	4	5	—33	—6	
Johnson	2	5	4	5	1	1	3	—21	—4	

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA.	DF.
Williams	13	5	4	3	1
Johnson	13	11	3	0	1

THIRD SET

Williams	4	4	4	4	4	4	—24	—6		
Johnson	2	2	0	1	1	2	—8	0		

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA.	DF.
Williams	3	3	5	0	0
Johnson	12	7	2	0	0

FOURTH SET

Williams	8	5	4	1	5	9	4	—34	—6	
Johnson	6	3	2	4	3	7	1	—26	—1	

	Nets	Outs	Places	SA.	DF.
Williams	7	7	19	2	0
Johnson	10	6	10	0	1

LONGWOOD CHALLENGE CUP SINGLES

Semi-Final

R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PLAY ADVANCES

CRAWFORD, N. H.—The state lawn tennis singles and doubles championship tournament was advanced in both divisions Tuesday, with interesting matches in each. The doubles tourney was carried to the semi-finals, in which Kemp and V. E. Woodbridge defeated Charest and Hart, 6—0, 6—4, and R. M. Currier and Foster won from Abbott and J. Seabury, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

In the singles competition, the defeat of J. Seabury, the Boston player, by V. E. Woodbridge, was exciting, the score being 6—4, 6—8, 6—4. R. M. Currier of Boston went into the fourth round by defeating L. Leverich of Brookline, 6—2, 6—4, and Robert Tunis of Boston defeated C. B. Wilbar of that city, 6—2, 6—0. L. H. Martin of Lowell won from C. D. Taylor of Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—3, in the secnd round, and from R. H. White of Boston, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1, in the third.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 3, Nashville 0.
Nashville 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans 9, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 6, Birmingham 5.
Chattanooga 1, Mobile 0.

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AIKEN POLO FOUR WIN SEMI-FINAL FOR PRIZE CUPS

Victors Defeat Point Judith Team by Score of 16 1-2 to 3 1-2 — Randolph Stars for Losers

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—After a postponement due to unfavorable conditions, the semi-final game of polo for the Rathborne memorial cups was played Tuesday at the Point Judith Club, on a field which was far from perfect. The teams were the Aiken Tigers and Point Judith, the former winning by 16½ to 3½ goals.

Point Judith, receiving two points by handicap, was unable to earn a point in the first half of the match. In fact, they lost three quarters owing to fouls, which made the score 8½ to 1¼.

The two earned points made by the losers were scored by P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., in the fifth period, when the team showed some fine combination work, which enabled the No. 2 to make the scores: The summary:

AIKEN TIGERS Positions	Hcps	POINT JUDITH Positions	Hcps
1 E. S. Burke, Jr.	2	1 J. R. Fell	3
2 E. W. Hopping	4	2 P. S. P. Rand'ph	2
3 Wister Rand'ph	2	Philip Stevenson	2
4 Alex Brown	5	P.S.P. Rand'ph, Jr.	4
Total	13	Total	11

Aiken Tigers, goals earned 17, less penalties ½; total 16½. Point Judith, goals earned 2, by handicap 2, less penalties ½; total, 3½. Individual goals, Hopping 2, Burke 6, W. Randoph 4, Randolph, Sr., 2. Penalties, fouls against Hopping and Fell, safety by Randolph, Sr. Referees, J. C. Cooley and R. Penn Smith, Jr.

BOSTON Y. C. WILL NOT FINISH WORK AT ROWES WHARF

At a meeting Tuesday night at the American House, the Boston Yacht Club voted not to expend $5000 for contemplated improvements at the Rowes wharf station, and Commodore A. W. Chesterton was named to confer with the contractor, who has begun work, relative to a settlement. The meeting, in arriving at thos action, by a two thirds vote rescinded a vote passed last April authorizing the executive committee to improve the building by making use of the present attic floor.

The rearranging of the other rooms was to be carried out in some such general way as proposed by the sketch plans. The contractor, it was stated, has in hand alterations representing an outlay of about $1500.

An argument in favor of rescinding the vote was, among other things, that sufficient notice of the April meeting had not been given to warrant a representative vote.

BOSTON SIGNS PITCHER SMITH

BEVERLY—C. V. Smith, formerly of Beverly high school and pitcher on the Pratt Institute team of Brooklyn last season, has been signed for the Boston Americans and will be given a tryout during the team's stay at Fenway park.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	57	40	.588
Chicago	55	42	.561
Pittsburgh	52	42	.553
Newark	52	44	.542
St. Louis	51	46	.526
Brooklyn	45	55	.450
Buffalo	43	57	.441
Baltimore	34	64	.347

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Kansas City 3, Baltimore 2.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 10, Buffalo 1.
Newark-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

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RIGHTEOUS SEPARATION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies" wrote Mrs. Eddy on page 162 of Science and Health, and later on the same page: "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." Here is the reply to the challenge of what is called the unchristian ethic of our time, which is simply that the theory and practice of modern Christianity do not harmonize. One can scarcely catalogue this as a new indictment or complaint; but the present conflict of Christian nations seems to have accentuated it.

Now it is quite certain that the challenge can only be met in the way indicated by the Discoverer of Christian Science. She knew, as she learnt from the teachings of Christ Jesus, that there is only one way to deal with evil and that is to destroy it. No mere plaster of morality will change the mortal or carnal mind. It is possible, as the Master declared, to "make clean the outside of the cup and the platter," while at the same time the "inward part [the heart] is full of ravening and wickedness." Hence if humanity is to be redeemed from its woes, it can only be by the spiritualization of thought and the Christianization of every human activity. Every plan, scheme, theory or method for attaining this end, not planted on this spiritual basis, is valueless. That is what the great forerunner of Jesus, John the Baptist, meant when talking to those who laid more stress on their ancestry than in God for salvation. He said that "the axe is laid unto the root of the trees: therefore every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire."

And Jesus in language that probed even deeper into human wickedness, reduced all material effort towards righteousness to a mere fantasy or idle dreaming. In one of his most familiar metaphors—the foolishness of trying to put new wine into old bottles, or of sewing a new piece of cloth into an old garment—he clearly indicated that his God-given mission was to demonstrate that it is impossible to think or act two opposite ways if the kingdom of heaven is to be found. Right and wrong, truth and error, good and evil, purity and sensuality, cannot be associated or commingle. In mortal thought and desire they are confused, but when thought comes to be spiritualized by the activity of divine Mind in the consciousness, then one may clearly see the line of demarcation, and act on the admonition of the Apostle Paul, when speaking of evil of every description: "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing."

The man who gains an understanding of God through Christian Science and who seeks to be governed by divine Mind, has a tremendous advantage over his fellows in all matters that affect right living. He has a sure guide. Conscience, as we know, may mislead unless subject to divine control, but if a man is trying with all his might for the Mind to be in him which was also in Christ Jesus, then the desire for separation from all that is unholy and unrighteous, and the most effective method of making that desire practical, becomes the first consideration, until it expands into an intense longing to understand what the will of God is and to do it. "The Science of Christianity" said Mrs. Eddy, "comes with fan in hand to separate the chaff from the wheat." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 466.) Then there follows a revelation—ever welcome to sincere seekers for power to vanquish error and for that spiritual-mindedness which means life and peace—of what is real and eternal as distinguished from that which is unreal and temporal.

Now this knowledge is just what every man needs, though not every man yet knows how to gain this priceless blessing. Can this knowledge be gained? Yes, it can, through Christian Science, which reveals man's relation to God. Herein is the purification of thought which follows the true understanding of God. Herein is the winnowing process inevitable upon this understanding, proving the nothingness of error, and unfolding the truth that sin and disease and death are illegitimate and abnormal, and that, therefore, despite what humanity has been taught to believe for centuries, these are not conditions through which it is necessary to pass.

Separation in a spiritual sense, which is the only sense metaphysically understood, when demonstrated aright, invariably works out for good. That which God has joined no one has the right, even if he had the power, to tear asunder. To assume and act as if life and intelligence and substance are separate from God is to blunder into a falsity which will lead into trouble—moral, social, domestic, physical—until it is corrected. The same disaster will follow the belief that there is any power apart from God, or that evil can be predicated of the Divine Being, or that the loving Father is responsible for sick humanity. You can, by spiritually understanding Christian Science, separate truth from error, but not truth from Truth (God), and it is just in the degree that you do this that you gain that normal habit of understanding God, Truth, that will save from a thousand snares.

Now the better Christian a man is the better citizen he is. He knows that to withdraw himself "from the world" is not to refuse to participate in those activities which are necessary for mankind's legitimate welfare, but to decline to conciliate or recognize or associate with wrong-doing. He knows that God leads "in the way of righteousness, in the midst of the paths of judgment," and that therefore he has an unerring mentor right at his hand. He is acknowledging, as the basis of his life's work, the supremacy of Spirit, good. That is how he will meet the challenge before referred to. He will be a loyal Christian, keeping before him the perfect concept of God and man and the omnipresence of divine Love, and maintaining such a sacred watch on the portals of his thought, that alien intruders, such as hate and resentment, lust and discontent, doubt and fear, and the whole brood of evil's progeny, will not only be barred out, but will eventually cease to trouble him.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Venice, California—A Bit of the Old World Reproduced in the New

When Los Angeles determined to have an ocean-side suburb as a place of popular amusement, no mean and hackneyed model, no Coney Island or Nantasket, not even an Ostend, would satisfy her Prospero. He dreamed of making the crude American notion of a seaside resort "suffer a sea change" into something not only rich, and strange to the west, but somehow reminiscent of earth's one undisputed pearl. Los Angeles should have her Venice, and Abbott Kinney, its deviser, was not far behind the Shakespearean wonder-worker in the powers at his command.

On low-lying shores 14 miles from the city, where long arms of the Pacific reach inland, the new Venice was built, by behest of one who was a familiar of the mighty California forests, but heard the voice of the sea in the murmur of the pines. Mr. Kinney named his grand canal the Rialto, and the chief square St. Marks. Bridges spanned the water with some hint of the gracious arch and spring of those that knew the foot of Desdemon and of Dante, or Titian's gazing dream when sunset lifted the Queen of the Adriatic, even as it lifts the new Venice, into the realm of faery. Gondolas were brought over from their haunts of song and story, and to white facades were added warm color-tones which should evoke a passing memory for those who know the beauty that was, and is, Venice.

Begun in 1904, the new town is now a substantial suburb where American families live in delightful homes and little children go to American schools; where gardens bloom all the year, and highways and concrete walks belie the name; yet still it strives to be Venice in the fantasy of flower-enchanted banks where gondolas dip and sway over the tide waters. Skill and forbearance still seek to make the lagoons not all unworthy of the "white swan of cities," slumbering in her nest of reeds.

All the world has sung of Venice—poets, painters, musicians, historians, and folk who never sang before, from the days when "Venice and her resplendent beauties" delighted wise Thomas Coryet, to this present, when the dean of American realists waxes almost lyrical over spring in Venice. Perhaps, among all the praises of Venice, what Howells wrote of the Venetian spring alone may fairly be claimed by Venice, California. He says:

"The way in which the spring made itself felt upon the lagoon was full of curious delight. It was not so early in the season that we should know the spring by the first raw warmth in the air, and there was as yet no assurance of her presence in the growth—later so luxuriant—of the coarse grasses of the shallows. But somehow the spring was there. . . . There were fewer gulls than usual, and those we saw sailed far overhead, debating departure. There was deeper languor in the laziness of the soldiers of finance, as they lounged and slept upon their floating custom-houses in every channel of the lagoons; and the hollow voices of the boatmen, yelling to each other as their wont is, had an uncommon tendency to diffuse themselves in echo. Over all, the heavens had put on their summer blue, in promise of that delicious weather which in the lagoons lasts half the year, and which makes every other climate seem niggard of sunshine and azure skies."

Old English Gardens

The subject of gardens is one that never fails to enchant the lover of outdoors, and Mr. Carew Hazlitt musters such a charming and out-of-the-way bundle of facts about the gardens of England, centuries ago, that we quote the following from his "Gleanings in Old Garden Literature":—

"In Alfric's tenth-century vocabulary, under the Names of Trees, we have various kinds of oak, two sorts of hazel, the nut, the beech, the laurel, the apple (probably a crab), the pear, the medlar, the pine, the yew, the plum, the fig, the palm, the fir, the elm, the broom, the maple, the poplar, the heath, and many others. The list is extremely curious, and from the absence of any attempt at classification we may be entitled to form some idea of the want of any settled principles for laying out shrubberies, plantations, and gardens. It is much the same in the passage where Johannes de Garlandia is communicating to us what grew in his own grounds; he adds, by the way, the vines, the chestnut and others. The plum mentioned above was apparently not the sloe, as the latter also occurs lower down in the catalogue; the palm was, of course, the common plant which is popularly so christened, and does duty for the real kind; and the pear, like the plum, must have been at this time very imperfectly cultivated here. It may be added that in the two eleventh-century vocabularies there are other plants and herbs, such as mint, white clover, fern, foxglove, two or three sorts of thistle, and mugwort, and among trees box and ash. But as regards many of the names the compiler seems not unfrequently to have had confused and erroneous notions of the Saxon equivalents for the Latin denominations. The virtues of mint were understood very early; it is said that in the time of Edward 1. it was in vogue as a condiment, much in the same way that it is now, under the name of aigredouce.

"The anonymous vocabulary of the succeeding century adds sothern-wood, the rose, the peony, linseed gorse, the nettle, the knee-holly, and many others, sufficient to shew that our Saxon ancestors were abundantly supplied in, or not much later than, the age of Alfred with the means of forming gardens and ornamental enclosures. . . .

"We may also judge that at this distant time our moors and commons were already clothed with that exquisite and brilliant gorse which is yet so luxuriant among us, but, singularly enough, unknown in climates similar to our own. What accident or agency brought it hither? What prevented it from making other northerly regions sharers with ourselves in its unique nature and beauty?

"The story of the great Swedish naturalist, when he visited England and beheld the bush for the first time, is too familiar for repetition.

"Even in the list of trees which we find in the fourteenth century treatise of Walter de Biblesworth the various kinds are mingled together without effort to discriminate; the apple, pear, cherry, ash, broom, plum, and hawthorn occur in consecutive order; and as they are connected, so probably they grew in the gardens of our forefathers.

"Among the flora of the fifteenth century occur the lily, the water-lily (of two varieties), the cowslip, the poppy, the pimpernel, the violet, the primrose, the wild thyme of Shakespeare, the columbine, and many more—some disguised by obscure and obsolete designations.

"In Worlidge's work the tulip engrosses a section. He places it at the head of the bulbs, and says that there was then (1677) so great a variety that they were not to be enumerated. 'Nor is it,' he continues, 'all the words I can invent can convince you of the beauty of these glories of Nature, but must refer you to the choice your self or friend for you can make out of that Magazine of varieties that are collected for the ingenious Florist.'"

"The example and encouragement of men like Evelyn in his day, and Worlidge in his, contributed to the formation of a public taste, which in the succeeding generations received further expansion and refinement at the hands of the friends and contemporaries of Pope; and, later again, of those who directed these matters for George III. and his surrounders.

"Worlidge considered that the rose should be placed between the tulip and the gilly flower, and he preferred the yellow Provence rose. How the latter was obtained he thus explains—'It hath been obtained by budding a single yellow rose to the stock of a flourishing Frankfort rose, near the ground; when that single yellow is well grown in that branch, inoculate your double yellow rose; then cut off all suckers and shoots from the first and second leaving only your last, which must be pruned very near leaving but few buds.'"

Israel's Poets

Old Israel's readers of the stars,
I love them best. Musing, they read
In embers of the heavenly hearth
High truths were never learned below.
They asked not of the barren sands . . .
But upward from the humble tent
They took the stairway of the hills;
Upward they clomb, bold in their trust
To pluck the glory of the stars.

—John Vance Cheney.

THE ALPINE HORN

Writing of the beauties and sublimities of Switzerland, John Murray gave this description of the Alpine horn as he heard it used:—"There was a wild romance in its notes, which was characteristic in a very high degree of all around. This instrument is about eight feet long and its farther extremity rests on the ground. It is used among these mountains not merely for the herdsmen's call, but as an invocation for the solemnities of religion. As soon as the sun has shed his last ray on the summit of the loftiest range, the Alpine shepherd from some elevated point, trumpets forth 'Praise God the Lord,' while the echoes in the caves of the hills, roused from their slumbers . . . repeat 'Praise God the Lord.' Distant horns on lower plains now catch the watchword and distant mountains ring again with the solemn sound, 'Praise God the Lord,' and other echoes bounding from other rocks reply 'God the Lord.' A solemn pause succeeds. . . . At the close of this evening sacrifice, offered in the temple not made with hands, the Alpine horn sounds long, and loud, and shrill, 'good night,' repeated by other horns; while a thousand 'good nights' are reverberated around, and the curtain of heaven closes on the shepherds and their flocks."

The Law of Love

There would be no need for any other law if we only obeyed perfectly the law of love.—Bishop How.

Daybreak in Maryland

And first a whip-poor-will with strident sound
Bade farewell to the night, then a cock crew;
Across the dusky fields the wet winds blew
The answering clarions back; and a hound
Yapped off to woodward and evoked a round
Of kindred clamors; meanwhile the haze grew
Luminous with gold that sifted through
Its weft. And to the east lay, loosely bound
In folds of fog, a saffron streak that found
Itself half grown at once and redly wrought
At edge
. . . and all beyond
From the white lids of clouds shone the blue eyes
Of the awakening, happy morning skies.

—Marguerite Easter.

A Caravaning Episode

In his amusing little sketch entitled "Bealby," H. G. Wells extols the charm of the gypsy caravan. He says:

"Every year the call of the road, the Borrovian glamour, draws away a certain small number of the imaginative from the grosser comforts of a complex civilization, takes them out into tents and caravans and intimate communion with nature, and, incidentally, with various ingenious appliances designed to meet the needs of cooking in a breeze. It is an adventure to which high spirits and great expectations must be brought.

"The heart of the joy of it lies in its perfect detachment. There you are in the morning sunlight under the trees that overhang the road, going whither you will. Everything you need you have. Your van creaks along at your side. You are outside inns, outside houses, a home, a community, an imperium in imperio. At any moment you may draw out of the traffic upon the wayside grass and say, 'Here—until the owner catches us—is home.' At any time—subject to the complaisance of William and your being able to find him—you may inspan and go onward. The world is all before you. You taste the complete yet leisurely insouciance of the snail."

"It was a pleasant little island of green they chose for their midday pitch, a little patch of emerald turf amidst the purple, a patch already doomed to removal, as a bare oblong and a pile of rolled up turfs witnessed. This pile and a little bank of heather and bramble promised shelter from the breeze, and down the hill a hundred yards away were a little spring and a built-up pool. This spot lay perhaps fifty yards away from the high road and one reached it along a rutty track which had been made by the turf cutters. And overhead was the glorious sky of an English summer, with great clouds like sunlit, white-sailed ships, the Constable sky."

Later in the story the deserted caravan is unintentionally loosed from its mooring at the top of a steep grassy slope. "It plunged like a horse with a dog at its heels, it lurched sideways, and then with an air of quiet deliberation started down the grass slope to the road and Winthorpe Sutbury.

"Professor Bowles sped in pursuit like the wind, and Mrs. Bowles after a gasping moment set off after her lord, her face round and resolute. Mr. Geedge followed at a more dignified pace," offering, we are told, the only sound piece of advice heard on the occasion. "'Hue! Stop it!' cried Mr. Geedge, "for all the world like his great prototype at the Balkan conference. And then like a large languid pair of scissors he began to run."

"The caravan remained the center of interest. Without either indecent haste or any complete pause it pursued its way down the road towards the tranquil village below. Except for the rumbling of its wheels and an occasional concussion it made very little sound: once or twice there was a faint sound of breaking crockery from its interior. . . ."

"There was an effect of discovered personality about the thing. This vehicle, which had hitherto been content to play a background part, a yellow patch amidst the scenery, was now revealing an individuality. It was purposeful and touched with a hint of playfulness, at once kindly and human; it had its thoughtful instants, its phases of quick decision, yet never once did it altogether lose a certain mellow dignity. There was nothing servile about it; never for a moment, for example, did it betray its blind obedience to gravitation. It was rather as if it and gravitation were going hand in hand. It came out into the road, butted into the bank, swept round, meditated for a full second, and then shafts foremost headed downhill, going quietly faster and faster and swaying from bank to bank. The shafts went before it like arms held out. It had a quality—as if it were a favorite elephant running to a beloved master from whom it had been over-long separated."

"And then the caravan careered on a dozen yards further, lost energy, and—the only really undignified thing in its whole career—stood on its head in a wide wet ditch. It did this with just the slightest lapse into emphasis. There! It was as if it gave a grunt . . . and then it became quite still."

NEW YORK'S FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY

Writing of early New York from the literary point of view, Charles Hemstreet says:

"The early days of the eighteenth century saw the fitting out of the first library to which the townsmen had general access—a library that in the next fifteen years was to change from the private property of the Reverend John Sharpe into the Corporation Library, and later be chartered as the Society Library, under which title it was to live to grow richer and richer in literary treasures until it came to be called the oldest library in America in the days when the city had grown beyond any bounds then thought of. In the first days of its existence, the library occupied tiny quarters, quite large enough for all the books it contained, in a room in the City Hall. This was not in the old Stadt Huys of the Dutch by the waterside, for that was gone now, but in a pretentious building facing the 'broad street' that had been made by the filling up of the Heere Graft of old."

An Intimate Glimpse of Vincent D'Indy

"I consider that criticism is useless, I would even say that it is harmful." With these words of Vincent d'Indy, Romaine Rolland begins his sketch of the French musician, whom he further cites as follows: "Criticism generally means the opinion some man or other holds about another person's work. How can that opinion help forward the growth of art? It is interesting to know the ideas, even the mistaken ideas, of geniuses and men of great talent, such as Goethe, Schumann, Wagner, Saint-Beuve and Michelet, when they wish to indulge in criticism; but it is of no interest at all to know whether Mr. So-and-so likes, or does not like, such-and-such dramatic or musical work."

Remarking that after such a dictum "one imagines that a critic ought to feel some embarrassment in writing about M. Vincent d'Indy," M. Rolland finds reassurance in the fact that d'Indy is nevertheless himself a keen critic, and continues: "It is not altogether on M. d'Indy's musical gifts that I want to dwell. It is known that in Europe today he is one of the masters of dramatic musical expression, of orchestral coloring and of the principles of style. But that is not the end of his attainments; he has artistic originality, which springs from something deeper still. When an artist has some worth, you will find it not only in his work but in his being. So we will endeavor to explore M. d'Indy's being.

"M. d'Indy's personality is not a mysterious one. On the contrary it is open and clear as daylight; and we see this in his musical work, in his artistic activities, and in his writings. To his own writings we may apply the exception of his rule about criticism in favor of a small number of men whose thoughts are interesting even when they are mistaken. It would be a pity indeed not to know M. d'Indy's thoughts . . . for they let us catch a glimpse, not only of the ideas of an eminent artist, but of certain surprising characteristics of the thought of our time. M. d'Indy has closely studied the history of his art; but the chief interest of his writings lies rather in their unconscious expression of the spirit of modern art than in what they tell us about the past.

"M. d'Indy is not a man hedged in by the boundaries of his art; his mind is open and well fertilized. Musicians nowadays are no longer entirely absorbed in their notes, but let their minds go out to other interests. And it is not one of the least interesting phenomena of French music today that it gives us these learned and thoughtful composers, who are conscious of what they create, and bring to their art a keen critical faculty, like that of M. Saint-Saens, M. Dukas, or M. d'Indy. From M. d'Indy we have had scholarly editions of Rameau, Destouches, and Salmon de Rossi. Even in the middle of rehearsals of "L'Etranger" at Brussels he was working at a reconstruction of Monteverde's "Orfeo." He has published selections of folksongs with critical notes, essays on Beethoven's predecessors, a history of musical composition, and debates and lectures. This fine intellectual culture is not, however, the most remarkable of M. d'Indy's characteristics, though it may have been the most remarked. Other musicians share this culture with him; and his real distinction lies in his moral and almost religious qualities, and it is this side of him that gives him unusual interest for us among other contemporary artists."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1915

EDITORIALS

Mexico and the Americas

THE conference on Mexico's future, which is to open tomorrow at Washington, and in which the United States, five nations of South America and one of Central America are to be represented, has been called to discuss possible joint action to restore peace. The informality and secrecy of the meeting will, for a season, make authoritative explanation of its full meaning and its logical consequences out of the question. Nevertheless in the light of the Niagara Falls conference of 1914 it is not difficult to see the goal at which President Wilson is no doubt aiming, namely, coöperation of the republics to the south with the republic of the north to substitute law and order for factionalism and anarchy in a state to which they all owe neighborly counsel, and possibly forceful restraint.

Once the precedent was established of calling in the leading South American powers for the Niagara conference a basis for more extended Pan-American fraternity was established, and the executive who laid the foundation does not hesitate to build upon it. During the interval much has happened to bind the northern republic and the South and Central American states closer together and to develop an opinion favorable to such concerted action as the President may be urging. There are more statesmen on both continents who argue for an interdependent policy based on amity and joint interests, and who consequently will be likely to favor steps making that unity visible. Not content with speeches and editorials such as the one we quoted yesterday from La Nacion of Buenos Aires, there will now, we believe, be a willingness to aid the rapprochement of the two Americas by a common task, nobly motived and calling for solution on grounds of humanity, and also to meet the responsibilities that go with the creed of Pan-Americanism as it is to be taught and defended hereafter.

It is interesting to recall that Mexico, under the rule of Porfirio Diaz and when Elihu Root was secretary of state at Washington, entered into a compact with its Central American neighbors and the United States by which the law of moral responsibility of states for each other's stability and for elimination of lawlessness was acknowledged. If post-treaty practice did not redeem treaty promise, the fact of the ideal agreement and of the admitted justification for such a compact remains. Then Mexico seemed to be the strong state, a major figure in the understanding. Today it is the nation in need of aid, and to be saved from its own factions and their desolating feuds.

Supposedly it will meet the more readily any recommendations or rulings which a concert of the republics may formulate, because of its makeup. The voice will not be Anglo-Celtic in its intonations, but such as Spanish-Americans use, and henceforth more persuasive. The spokesmen will be of nations that can testify to the rise in civilization that comes when evolution supersedes revolution and democracy replaces oligarchy. But should a counsel from such American kinsmen have no weight in changing the Mexican revolutionists' policy, it at least will proclaim the fact that the southern republics have more faith than they used to have in the disinterestedness of the United States, and in its motives for pressing action at this time. A suspicion of the cupidity and duplicity of the United States in all its acts toward southern American countries, dominant of old, is not so pronounced as it used to be. Assent by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to a policy of intervention by the United States would be notice to the world that its project was not deemed by them as self-regarding, nor as a step toward annexation. Their actual coöperation with the United States in a task of policing Mexico while it set its feet on the rock of honest, efficient government, would be an epoch-marking chapter in the history of the Americas. Transatlantic nations also would have to reckon with its implications—statesmen with its military and investors with its economic purport.

Legal Patronage in England

IF confirmation were needed of the extensive patronage wielded by the legal profession in England it is to be found in the evidence of the Royal Commission which is inquiring into the legal departments of the state. Royal commissions are credited by the public with a power which they do not possess in fact, and nothing short of the force of public opinion puts into effect their recommendations. If, in many cases, they lead to no practical result and leave matters where they were originally, they sometimes bring to light anomalies, the full tendency of which the public would not realize otherwise; and, if they fail to do much for the public weal, they provide occupation and salaries for some estimable public servants who are already in receipt of comfortable emoluments.

The evidence given before the commissioners by the ex-lord chancellor, Lord Loreburn, of the manner of appointing to offices at present in the gift of the lord chancellor and the judges, is highly illuminating. In his belief the present system, although it produces satisfactory results in so far as the performance of the work is concerned, might be altered advantageously, and in this no doubt many will cordially agree. Whatever system may be adopted ultimately, and any change is highly problematical, it is obvious that it should be one which will have the confidence of the public, as well as promote content amongst the office holders.

The present plan of placing so much patronage in the hands of any one official is open to great abuses in the direction of nepotism; the opportunity for political pressure is too great not to be exploited by ambitious place-seekers, and that patronage in the legal departments has grown to an undesirable extent is common knowledge. It is due, in no small measure, to the apathy of the public that a system has grown up which is actually sanctioned by statute in such a manner that the profession has been able so to hedge round its privileges and "protect" its interests that legislation will be required in order to bring about a change.

The likelihood of such legislation being carried into effect is remote whilst the voter remains so apathetic as to his welfare and continues to return to the House of Commons, in preponderating numbers, men whose interest it is to maintain an anomaly which is detrimental to efficiency and incompatible with democratic government. So far, democracy has failed conspicuously to deal satisfactorily with nepotism, and whilst the British public consents to the House of Commons remaining the playground of the legal profession, it cannot complain of the continuance of an outworn system; nor does it deserve to be rid of the incubus.

Report on City Manager Plan

WHETHER or not a report on the manager plan of administration for cities in the United States recently made public is entirely free from bias must be determined by the reader for himself when it is known that it comes from Richard S. Childs, secretary of the National Short Ballot Association and chairman of the National Municipal League's committee on commission form of government. It may be set down, at all events, as sympathetic. Until its statements shall have been successfully combated, however, we are inclined to think they will be very generally accepted at their face value. There are at present nineteen cities of the United States under the manager system; two others are to come under its operation before the end of the present year, three more in 1916 and one in 1917. None was under the manager system previous to January, 1913. The population of communities that employ managers runs from below 2000 to more than 116,000. Dayton, O., is the largest of these municipalities. More than half the places now in the system have populations of less than 10,000; a third of them have populations running below 5000. The salaries paid managers vary between $1200 and $12,500. The latter compensation is allowed by Dayton. Springfield, O., pays its manager $6000. Aside from these, no community pays more than $3000.

According to the report all the cities operating under the plan "seem to have increased service without correspondingly increased expense." An illustration of the economies which it is claimed the manager system has made possible is found in Manistee, Mich. Here the old government had authorized an expenditure of $80,000 for a new trunk sewer, to replace one twenty-seven years old. The city manager cleaned out the old sewer at a cost of $1200, when it was found to be adequate to all demands; and no new sewer was constructed. In another case a supply of shovels was ordered purchased; the city manager found that there were plenty of shovels in the possession of the municipality already, and the unnecessary expenditure was stopped. The expenses of operation were reduced in some cities. In Springfield, O., a floating debt of $100,000 was wiped out in fourteen months. Greatest stress, however, is laid on improved service.

It is, and evidently for some time must remain, a question if commission government pure and simple would not have accomplished all that is claimed for the city manager system on the score of efficiency and economy, and there must for the present, at least, be some doubt as to whether, through the pressure of an uplifted civic sentiment, many communities under the ordinary system of municipal government could not now make as good a showing as that brought forward in the Childs report. It seems too early to pronounce the city manager plan a success in general terms. It would seem to have met the needs of Dayton, Springfield and some other municipalities of considerable size, but the degree to which the method is adaptable to the requirements and sentiment of the great majority of American communities is yet to be determined. Its advocates and champions, meanwhile, cannot reasonably ask for a fairer trial than it is receiving.

Fruit Distribution in Canada

AMERICAN fruit competition in their home markets is a matter of very serious consequence to Canadian fruit producers. The Canadian fruit consumer may regard it at present with less solicitude, but in time the interests of both are seen to be practically identical. It will, perhaps, be a surprise to most American consumers that their apple growers are charged, or credited, with "dumping" fruit into Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta "at prices that do not equal packing and shipping costs." If this is a correct statement the consumers within the Canadian prairie provinces are favored by American fruit interests away beyond consumers in a great majority of the northern states. Possibly the American fruit interests "dump" their surplus supply in the prairie provinces in order to be able to raise and maintain the fiction of scarcity, with incidental high prices, on the southern side of the line. The public is familiar with the fact that, in times of plentiful fruit supply in the United States, car shortage or some other means has been found to prevent the crop from being distributed among consumers at a low price. It is a common story that peaches and berries are often left to decay rather than that in their plentifulness they should disturb the trust price lists. It has not been so well known, we believe, that Canada is being used as a field for the disposal of the American fruit surplus.

Some figures given publicity recently show that American fruit interests even against a duty, are able to undersell Canadian producers in Canada. The British Columbia fruit growers, packers, shippers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers were all represented at a recent convention which passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to investigate the distribution of fruit in Canada. Ontario is equally interested in this matter. Neither is more deeply interested than states of the neighboring country. There is some talk of raising the duty on apples so as to insure Canadian growers against unfair, or at least unequal, competition from the American side. But, in reality, the remedy lies in a more comprehensive understanding on both sides of the line as to what the relationship between the producer and the consumer should be. The middle interests at present control the situation, and control it, in cooperation with the railroads, with an iron hand. The distributing agencies should be released from a compact that enables produce monopolies of all kinds to maintain high prices regardless of the bountifulness of crops.

Tariffs and tariff walls will serve no good purpose. Neither should exist between the United States and Canada. With complete freedom of transportation and distribution in and between both nations neither barrier would have any excuse for existence. There is a market, and a good market somewhere, at fair prices, for everything produced in the United States and in Canada. It is a mere matter of getting the product properly distributed. There should be no surplus for "dumping" or for decay. There will be none when transportation systems are managed in the interest of all the people rather than to the advantage of a few.

Whereto the Junior High School

RECONSTRUCTION of curricula of the public schools to meet new demands of pupils and parents, and of educators with an innovating temperament, is leading to organization of so-called junior high schools. It is another case of the West pioneering the way and the East coming after, and as such it is taken quite as a matter of course, so common is the experience in the contemporary evolution of pedagogics as practiced in the United States. In so far as the junior high school is a sincere attempt to meet admitted defects of the traditional scheme by which, after eight years in the elementary school, the child was somewhat abruptly passed to a four-year high school course originally quite uniform in its type and methods, there is nothing but commendation for the plan. So large a proportion of the youth miss the high school stage of education that it does seem prudential, at least, to make the last grades of the elementary course as serviceable and as broadly conceived as possible. Whereas, for children who will pass into the high schools anyway, it may be advantageous if, through the changes which the junior high school brings to pass, the period of transition is rendered less perplexing.

Undoubtedly, under the conventional system, the step from the elementary grades to the high school grades is one that causes many young persons to stumble or fall by the wayside; and it accounts for the diminished size of the class as it passes from the freshman to the sophomore stage. The practical objection to the new plan is the facility it offers for that concentration on a specialty and a vocational choice which carries the elective system of education down to a point in the career of the child when he can hardly fail to be premature in his judgment and when it is regrettable that he should have standards of utility set up in his or her thought as a measure of value for any given course of study. We say the junior high school plan facilitates such a tendency, but it has not been so handled in many communities that have experimented with it. And it need not turn that way if rightly handled by school officials.

Business Men as Public Servants

WITH cabinets and kings calling men of affairs into council, with the heads of great industrial enterprises waiting anxiously on these councils, and the whole world waiting on the movements of financiers; with these same men of affairs deciding what shall or shall not be done in civic and in many cases even in church organizations, in the schools, in the art museums, in the charities and corrections, it seems clear that the business man today has come to be a high type of rounded humanity.

For the time is past when one could say "a mere business man." The business man has not only his own university degrees, his high culture perhaps in several of the fine arts, but the very men who serve him are often college men, trained to close intellectual labor. He no longer scorns the lore of the scholar or the special knowledge of the savants. Nothing human is alien to him. The whole sum of human thought, the experience of the past, the purpose and hope of today, must by him be taken into account. He may not always be conscious that his own ends must serve mankind if they are to have more than temporary success. Yet in so far as the business man now is preëminently a gentleman and a scholar he is coming more and more to understand this, and to see himself as a public servant, which may be and often is only another name for a leader of the people.

These things are true not only of men that influence the world at large, whose word may set armies in motion, it is true in the smallest community, where the money of the "rich man of the place" is not what gives him his influence; since the richest man is not always the leader. While the trained abilities, the practical knowledge, of the successful man are commonly drawn upon by his neighbors, it is especially the business man's schooling in self-denial that makes him a leader. He knows that he may not have his own willful way. He must consider many men and things, and must shape his course in some measure accordingly. He must also know men. If the proper study of mankind is man, then the business man has graduated in this high school "cum laude" many times over; for perhaps no one else knows his fellows as does he. This constant consideration of others results, normally, in consideration for them. For just as certainly as to love men is a liberal education, so to know them is to love them, to learn compassion and fellow feeling. The rounded humanity which the daily give and take in contacts with others develops in the man of affairs is serving the world in far greater ways than in huge beneficences more or less selfishly bestowed.

It is not usual to award the wild olive to the brusque and simple gentleman behind the big office desk, his finger on the bell button, his ear at the telephone, his eye on the stock ticker. Athletes, poets, musicians, soldiers, statesmen, have largely monopolized these leafy honors. The village or city banker or merchant commonly goes his way unhampered by wreaths, undistracted by applause. But he is today not only the backbone of many a community, as of yore, but its head, and even its heart; for the wisest are the kindest.

Notes and Comments

IT IS only a matter of course, nowadays, to think of the automobile as a factor in bringing to pass all sorts of changes and new conditions with respect to improved roadways and the annihilation of time and distance. We do not remember to have seen specially noted, however, the tremendous extent to which the automobile has been pressed into service for all kinds of inspections that involve the covering of a broad-reaching neighborhood or district within a short space of time. Singly or in companies, men now, by means of the automobile, may dash from building to building within the mazes of a crowded city, or cover a dozen villages and hamlets in an afternoon's tour of country roadways, gathering information, viewing conditions, testing work performed, noting adherence to agreed-upon instructions, all within a period of time allowing such swift comparison and consultation with reference to views and judgments as would have been formerly outside the range of human possibilities. There is much about such performances that is enjoyable. But it cannot be denied that the improved method does, as it should, open the way to greatly improved results.

THE civilization of China, pure and advanced as it is, has long shown stains that have gradually spread through a false sense of national pride. One of these was connected with the practice of foot-binding, by which the wealthy sought to prove the freedom of their wives from toil. No one, perhaps, has done more to put an end to this than Mrs. Archibald Liftle, who for many years resided at Chungking in eastern Szechuen. That her influence has spread westward is indicated by reports from time to time of the marked advance in the freedom and education of the women of the central and western parts of that important province.

IT IS difficult, perhaps it would be as well to say impossible, wholly to do away with a reasonably practical idea in these United States until it shall at least have been tested on its merits. There is, for instance, the trackless trolley idea. It has been talked of for several years and some experiments have been made with the device at home and abroad. But Fairhaven, Mass., is about to make the first attempt in the East of the United States to put it into practical, which is to say, commercial, operation. The selectmen of the town have granted a franchise to the Massachusetts highway service of Boston to operate on this system, and within two weeks, it is announced, the first car is to go into commission. There are to be expansions proportionate to the success of the enterprise. A line near Los Angeles, Cal., is the only one in operation in the United States, but Munich, Germany, had a trackless trolley line several years ago. The Fairhaven enterprise has been, we take it, maturely considered. If it works out satisfactorily it will open almost boundless possibilities in urban and interurban transportation.

ENCOURAGED by the success of Mississippi river clam farmers in raising pearls through the cultivation of freshwater clams, we are told, a Chinese possessed of large ideas on the subject is going into the business of raising pearls through the cultivation of salt-water clams in the lagoons around Playa del Rey, Cal. In his native land the development of pearls in oysters has been carried on with more or less success for centuries. Some years ago an American traveler applied the same process to freshwater clams, producing, it is said, pearls of various colors and of high quality. There is something very attractive in the pearl-farming idea. It ought, however, to be mentioned that the pearl fishers of the upper Mississippi earn all the pearls they find.

THERE would seem to be some better way of dealing with the sloop-of-war Portsmouth than relegating her to the junk heap and passing her title to a man who values her only for the salvage he will win. It was on her that United States officials, in 1846, sailed into San Francisco bay, and landing took possession of the adjacent territory in the name of the United States. California should, it would seem, have claimed the craft for its own, anchored her in one of its ports, made her accessible to children and youth, and kept her intact and above seas for many a day. The California poets might have imitated Oliver Wendell Holmes, who saved the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIANS with civic sense and pride who have aided in compassing many reforms under the present administration are solicitous about the next chapter. They intimate that national partisan issues are again beclouding what is a strictly urban issue of loyalty, and that persons profoundly interested a few months ago in saving the city by revivalism now show heartless indifference to a possible return of boss rule. To these men the Ledger does not hesitate to apply strong terms of condemnation for alleged treason to local interests. There is this consoling fact to be remembered at a time like this, namely, that gains once made are not wholly lost. The citizens' courage, unselfishness, largeness of vision may wane somewhat; but there are always substantial changes made during a reform administration which are so incontestably worth while that no administration that is swept into power by victory of timidity and cupidity dares touch them.

THERE is one admirable feature of the crusade against squatters which the conservation department of the New York forestry board is carrying on. It is aimed at and is to be enforced against all offenders, irrespective of social status, depth of purse or political influence. Adherence to this fine theory will take the edge off any losses incurred, for men admire fair play in use of power, even though subjected to it. The discriminations of law enforcement make rebels and anarchists oftener than law itself.